Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 186 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
6th September..	Somali ..	6712	
13th	Margha* ..	8258	
20th	Bremen† ..	11540	Transport
26th	Merkara* ..	8235	Extra B. I. Co.'s
27th	Malta ..	6064	Sailing.

†No accommodation is available for Civilian Passengers by the "BREMEN."
*On account of the "MARGHA" and "MERKARA" conveying Troops, there is no accommodation for Second Saloon Passengers by these steamers.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
12th Sept. ..	Khiva ..	8947	To China
20th ,, ..	Plassy ..	7346	To Australia
27th Oct. ..	Morea ..	10890	To Australia

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

About	Steamers.	
7th Sept.	Bankura	Karachi and P. Gulf
7th ,,	Barpeta	Mahomera and Basra direct 7 a.m.
11th ,,	Linga	Karachi direct
11th ,,	Pundua	E and S Africa.
25th ,,	Taroba	Do

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	27th Aug.	7th Sept.
Mosel Maru...	F. Hashimoto	9658	27th Aug.	7th Sept.
Kinka Maru	K. Yawata	5853	27th Aug.	4th Sept.
Shingo Maru.	John Salter	4784	6th Sept.	17th Sept.
Tetomi Maru	G. Matsushita	8356	8th Sept.	19th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Indus-Maru	T. Watanabe	29th Aug.	10th Sept.	Japan.
Kasado-Maru	N. Yanagi	5th Sept.	20th Sept.	,,
Indo-Maru	S. Arai	11th Sept.	17th Sept.	,,
Burma Maru	S. Imai	3rd Oct.	14th Oct.	,,

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)
For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Siam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000
HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hong Kong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York.
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Kinabalu	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalimantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	3 6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8 8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000
Head Office: Yokohama.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
T. HIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 287,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 80,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,530,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 8,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 45,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakazochima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH-OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.
H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.
WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 52, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
DIRECTORS.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
AUCTION SALE of the Insolvents' Stock-in-Trade of Best English and Indian Manufactured Jewellery, Rich Silverware, specially made Shop Furniture, Godrej Safe, Goodwill and Outstandings, etc., etc.
Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of Messrs. J. Lemonijan and Co., the Insolvents, who carried on their business as jewellers and dealers in silverwares in Medows Street, Fort, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the said Insolvents' Shop premises in Medows Street, Fort.
The stock-in-trade of best English and Indian manufactured jewellery, rich silverwares, specially-made shop furniture, Godrej safe, goodwill and outstandings, etc.
For further particulars and conditions of sale and detailed catalogues apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' RIGHT, TITLE, INTEREST, AND SHARE IN THE PARTNERSHIP FIRM OF THE UMRETH NEW GINNING FACTORY & CO., AT UMRETH.
Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the adjudged Insolvents, Panachand Kuberdas Shankerlal Panachand and Runchhodlal Panachand, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), all the right, title, interest and share of the said Insolvents in the partnership firm of the Umreth New Ginning Factory and Co. at Umreth, on the Factory premises at Umreth.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY—All the right, title, interest and share of the said Insolvents in the partnership firm of the said Factory and Co. and in the pieces or parcels of land situate at Umreth, and bearing Survey Nos. 1511, 1510 and 1515 and admeasuring respectively 3 acres 17 goonthas, 8 goonthas, and 37 goonthas or thereabouts together with the buildings and erections standing thereon and together with engines, boilers and other machinery and implements etc. which pieces or parcels of land are bounded on the North partly by the passage leading to the factory and partly by the field of Patel Lallubhai and partly by the field of Ichhagocul, on the East partly by the property of Ichhabhai Goculdas and partly by the Railway Line, on the South partly by the field of Shukla Shukhrai and partly by the field of Bhat Manchharam Bhawanishanker, and on the West partly by public road and partly by the field of Manchharam Bhawanishanker.
For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhowji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors for the Official Assignee at their Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BIG FIRE-PROOF SAFE, WORKMEN'S IMPLEMENTS, ETC.
Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Lakhmidas Damoderdas, traded in partnership with others as Messrs. Lakhmidas Damoderdas & Co., in gold and silver articles at Shaikh Memon Street, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop premises at Shaikh Memon Street to make up the account of the partnership all the stock-in-trade consisting of:
Gold ornaments such as bangles, necklaces, bracelets, chains, ear-rings, ear-studs, nose studs, kadas, shirt studs and links, head ornaments, chaks, etc., and silver ornaments such as todas, athasias, toe-rings, key bunches, kandoras, sanklas, lotas, trays, cups, saucers, rose water sprinklers, boxes, caskets and presentation articles, etc., etc., and English imitation jewellery in various designs.
Also shop furniture such as sliding door show cupboards, glass show cases, chairs, counter weighing scales, weights, big fire proof safe, workmen's implements, etc.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
N.B.—Gold articles will be sold in one lot and also the silver articles will be sold in one lot.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th Sept., 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST, PRICES—THE CHEAPEST
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3406.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY with a Building thereon, situate near Chira Bazaar at Girgaum Road.
Under instructions from the client of Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th day of September, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure subsequently redeemed with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,100 square yards, or thereabouts (a portion whereof admeasuring 139 square yards is perpetual Fazendari but the same is redeemed by the Collector of Land Revenue from the Pension and Tax leviable thereon), assessed under Collector's Old No. 127, New Nos. 984 995 and 1035, Old Survey Nos. 74, 94 and 78, New Survey Nos. 8151 and 2-8151 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward Nos. 2135 to 2138 and 2138A and Street Nos. 268-272, 274-276, 278-280 and 280A and bounded on or towards the East partly by the said Breach Candy or Girgaum Road, and partly by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North partly by the property of Bai Jinibai and partly by the property of Tarachand Navalchand Javeri, on or towards the West partly by the Sonapur First Cross Lane and partly by the property of Adamji Tajbhoy, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Adamji Tajbhoy and partly by the property of M. U. Cutinho.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office, at Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES, WASHINGTON LAMPS, MOTOR BICYCLES, OIL ENGINE, ETC.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of September, 1919, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Vatcha Bros., at their workshop on Girgaon Road, motor accessories, etc., comprising motor repairing implements, plating outfit, nickle avoid, copper avoid, Cyanade of Potash, hand cars, cycle accessories, Washington arc lamps, etc.
By order of the concerned,
8 motor bicycles by different makers, 1 oil engine by Clayton and Shuttleworth, shaftings, pulleys, drilling machine, 1 victoria, 1 shigram, Lady's buggy, by Stevens, buggy by H. Sorabji, Scott's buggy.
The above is on view.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 183 BAGS OF KOPRA.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th September, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Sheth Lalji Vitpal at the Vadi of Sheth Velji Lakhamsi, opposite to the tram-rails under the Mazagon bridge, by order of Messrs. Narsi Jethabhai and Co. and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Messrs. Alimahomed Haji Abdul Sakur:—
183 bags of Kopra, Calicut.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 PACKAGE OF UNBLEACHED DHOTTIS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th September, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the baling press of Dossa Mussa, Vithalwadi, by order of Messrs. Jagjivan Anandji and Co. and on account and and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Shah Vadilal Purushottam:—
1 package of unbleached Dhottis, yards 8/10 by 50 inches, Malti Madhav.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th September, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PACKAGES NENSOOKHS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraigully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of Sha Amrutlal Lalji and on account and at the risk of Seth Vithaldas Pranjivan.
1 package (open) about 150 pieces Nensookhs No. 3737.
1 package (open) 149 pieces Nensookhs No. 3888.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJI PATEL STREET NEXT TO GAMADIA'S AGIARI WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th Sept. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction under instructions from the owner the following very valuable landed property on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of Government land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Cawasji Patel Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 165 sq. yds. but 192 sq. yds. according to Collector's records or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 272 New No. 5162 Old Survey Nos. 395 and 396 and New Survey No. 8971 and bounded on the East by the said Cawasji Patel Street on the West by Halalkore's passage on the North by the Panchayat Agiary known as Gamadias Agiari and on the South by the house of Byramji Cawasji Bisney and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1519 and street Nos. 126 and 128.
The above property will be sold under guarantee of marketable title.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th Sept., 1919.

SOAPS, CANDLES, &c.
We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—
MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!!
and to write with a bad ink is
A BLUNDER
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection
Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

PLEASE NOTE.
TELEPHONE No. 4458
Telegram:—"Royalmotor,"
When you require Michelin, Dunlop, Firestone, or other well-known motor tyres and accessories,
ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO.,
opp. Imperial Cinema,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be *divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number — Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.—Opposite Whiteaway's, Fort, Bombay. The leading Institution in the East, pronounced by Commercial Experts to be the BEST. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

LOST.

LOST—SILVER CIGARETTE CASE between Church Gate Station and Band Stand. Reward offered. Apply Box No. 87, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4510

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For Labour Corps War Hospital, Dadar, 2 TYPISTS, pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 70. Apply with testimonials to the OFFICER COMMANDING the Hospital. 4319

WANTED.—TYPISTS with previous experience. Apply to Messrs. MANILAL and KHER, Solicitors, Medows Street, Bombay. 4494

WANTED—An Experienced HEAD CLERK in a local Spinning and Weaving Mill. Apply stating experience to Box No. 74, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4445

WANTED—A GRADUATE with History. Apply sharp stating terms to the HEAD MASTER, EDWARD MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL Borsad, District Kaira. 4388

WANTED—An experienced First Class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for our Wardha Gin Press Factory. Pay according to qualifications. Apply HIRALAL RAMGOPAL, Wardha. 4387

WANTED—A EUROPEAN LADY, having a fair knowledge of Shorthand, Typewriting, and General Office Routine to act as CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY to a gentleman having a private business in Bombay. Applicants should state age, past experience, and salary required to Box No. 92, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4519

WANTED—A LEDGER KEEPER and a TYPIST with good experience. For terms and other particulars apply personally with testimonials to JIVANCHAND LALLUBHAI & Co., Jewellers, 426, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay. 4484

WANTED—Commercial good handwriting CORRESPONDENT CLERK, who can keep account. Pay Rs. 25 to 35 per month. Security Rs. 50. Also Wanted Experienced hands, as TRAVELLING AGENTS with cash security Rs. 200 and Pay 50 to 100 with Re. 1 to 2 daily allowance and Railway charges, etc. Apply to MANAGER, PUNJAB COMMERCIAL AGENCY, South India Office, Gadag. 4482

WANTED IMMEDIATELY at the Head Office, at Calcutta a COMPETENT PARSI to take charge of a Limited Company, well versed in Companies' Acts, Transfer of Shares, Keeping of Accounts and Correspondence and who can take charge of and conduct a big office pertaining to the Company's business. The Company has got several branches in India, Burma and Ceylon. Good salary. Apply Box No. 76, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4451

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG PATRIOT desires to read English or Gujrati newspapers before country lover. Two or more hours morning or evening suitable. Please write soon to Box No. 81, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4483

AN educated Parsee gentleman long resident in Burma and conversant with the market wishes to correspond with firms willing to appoint as agent for the sale of any article, reference given. Write Box No. 86, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4509

WANTED.

WANTED.—A small OFFICE ROOM in the vicinity of Old Share Bazar. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 78, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4453

PARTNER WANTED—Wanted an active or sleeping partner with two lakhs of rupees for enlarging a well paying concern. Sound investment. Apply sharp to Box No. 88, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4512

FOR SALE.

CAOUTCHOUCINE for methylating spirit FOR SALE.—Prices and Samples from Box No. 63, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4369

GOODWILL of a going indent office FOR SALE. Apply Box No. 90, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4514.

TANNERY OWNERS.—Land suitable for Tanneries in small or big plots, 18 miles from Bombay on Gorebunder Road, situated on Creek. See MANAGER, MALAD ESTATE, B. B. C. I. Ry, Time 10 a.m. 4327

FOR SALE.—Double and Single Gins, by Platt. Portable Compound Engine 12-N.-H.-P. 125 pressure by CLAYTON. Write to ENGINEER & CO., Pydhowni, Bombay, No. 3. 4498

FOR SALE—A decent HAMMOND TYPEWRITER MULTIPLEX MODEL, with latest improvements as good as new complete with base and wooden case. Apply Box No. 79, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4455

FOR SALE—One Diesel ENGINE by Williams and Robinson, coupled to 65 K. W. 440 Volt Alternating Current Generator, complete with Switchboard. Can be inspected in running condition. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 4516

FERRO PAPER.—(For Engineer's Blue Prints), Large fresh consignment of Ferro Prussiate paper at PRE-WAR-PRICE Size of Roll 11 yards by 40 inches (Abjurer) Rs. 7 per roll. LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD., 44, Hornby Road, Bombay. 4518

ECONOMY plus Satisfaction is what you get by buying your Stationery from us. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

LADIES do you sketch? We have received a fresh consignment of drawing instruments, papers, inks, colours, etc. Ask for list. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—Excellent BUSINESS PREMISES on the ground floor of Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, recently vacated by the Indo-Foreign Agency. For rent and particulars apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 4363

TO LET—At Bandra, Old Cantwady near Beach Villa in a healthy locality fully open to Westerly breeze, a large BUNGALOW, with a large compound, large hall 4 rooms, 2 bath-rooms, 2 dining rooms, 2 kitchens and a ground floor with a hall 2 rooms, 1 dining room 1 bath-room and a kitchen. Apply Box No. 89, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4513

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RACE HORSE FOR SALE.

NEWLY LANDED, DUE PER S.S. "OLYMPIA" ON 8TH INSTANT.

"GOLD REEF" by Prospector (sire of Quarryman Anthracite and Hello Kells). Dam "Close Reef."

A winner last year.

The horse can be inspected at Julius Gove's stable Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay between 9th and 12th instant. For price and further particulars apply to JULIUS GOVE. 4473

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

OWING to insufficient address several letters containing advice of allotment of shares in this Company have been returned through the Dead Letter Office and are now lying with us unclaimed.

As the allotment of shares was completed two months ago we shall be glad, if applicants who have not received, official intimation of the shares allocated to them will apply direct to the Head Office of the Company, 90, Esplanade Road, when the matter will receive our attention.

LALJI NARANJI & Co.,
Managing Agents.

4478

FOR SALE—CATTLE.

THE property of His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, G.C.I.E., at the Farm, Ganeshkhind, on MONDAY, September 22nd, at 5 p.m., twenty-two head of Sind Cattle.

For particulars apply to:—
Captain A. LASCELLES,
Government House,
Ganeshkhind.

4336

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAXIMUM OF EXCELLENCE
FOR
MINIMUM OF COST

Will be the entire "MOTTO" under which the Company is being formed by the name of—

THE NATIONAL SPINNING, WEAVING AND HOSIERY MILLS LIMITED

with

Authorized Capital Rs. 50,00,000 and issued Capital of Rs. 35.00.000 divided into 100,000 shares of Rs. 50 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 5 on application; Rs. 10 on allotment and the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 10 per share, payable at intervals of not less than three months after allotment or previous call.

Some prominent and wealthy gentlemen *having been in the Mill Industry for years* have very willingly joined as *Directors* in this proposed concern.

The unprecedented demand of private applications for shares, will render the promoters unable to keep applications open much longer.

Investors therefore to kindly do not hesitate in securing their needs and thus to save themselves from disappointment as has recently been observed in case of other investments.

Application forms can be obtained from and presented to the Bankers, The Central Bank of India, Ltd., with deposit money, or from and to—

New Share Bazaar Building,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

N. MAGANLAL & CO.,
Promoters of abovenamed Mill.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England).

ADDITIONS & ALTERATIONS TO MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES TO COME INTO FORCE ON AND FROM THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1919.

NEW RESTAURANT CAR TRAINS.

NO. 27 down and 30 up, third class express trains running between Bombay and Delhi, will be cancelled, and in their place new Restaurant Car trains, carrying all classes of passengers, will run between Bombay and Delhi, to the following timings:

27 DOWN.

		H.	M.
Bombay	Dep.	22	0
Jhansi	Arr.	22	15
	Dep.	22	45
Delhi	Arr.	8	0

30 UP.

		H.	M.
Delhi	Dep.	21	20
Jhansi	Arr.	5	45
	Dep.	6	10
Bombay	Arr.	7	15

Between Jhansi and Lucknow express trains will run to connect with the Bombay-Delhi Restaurant Car Expresses at Jhansi. To these trains will be attached through composite 1st and 2nd class carriages which will run daily between Lucknow and Bombay. The timings are as under—

		H.	M.
Jhansi	Dep.	24	0
Cawnpur O. & R.	Arr.	5	40
	Dep.	6	15
Lucknow	Arr.	7	50

		H.	M.
Lucknow	Dep.	21	40
Cawnpore O. & R.	Arr.	23	15
	Dep.	23	50
Jhansi	Arr.	5	20

2. As a consequence of the cancellation of the third class express, a new through service will be inaugurated between Bhusaval and Allahabad with close connections with the passenger services to and from Nagpur at Bhusaval. The timings of the Bhusaval-Allahabad trains will be as follows:—

		H.	M.
Bhusaval	Dep.	18	5
Itarsi	Arr.	2	55
	Dep.	3	45
Jubbulpore	Arr.	10	45
	Dep.	11	15
Allahabad	Arr.	21	40

		H.	M.
Allahabad	Dep.	8	55
Jubbulpore	Arr.	18	55
	Dep.	19	20
Itarsi	Arr.	2	50
	Dep.	3	45
Bhusaval	Arr.	14	5

3. The up Punjab Mail Train has been timed to leave Delhi 30 mts. later and to arrive Bombay correspondingly later in order to secure greater punctuality.

4. Passengers should note that there are no restrictions on bookings from Victoria Terminus to stations beyond Delhi and in the Punjab except those imposed by the North Western Railway and other Railways as a consequence of military operations.

5. Other slight alterations have been made in the timings of existing trains, particulars of which may be obtained from the sheet time table exhibited at stations, or on reference to Station Masters, or the undersigned.

W. ALEXANDER.
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st Sept., 1919. 4514

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

WEEKLY HOMEWARD EXPRESS WITH MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY. (BALLARD PIER).

IN conjunction with the Weekly Homeward Mail Steamer a Weekly Postal Express Train carrying a limited number of First Class Passengers has been arranged leaving Howrah on Thursdays and arriving Bombay on Saturdays, but this is subject to alterations and will be determined by the actual date on which the Steamer sails.

2. The timings over this system will be as under:—

Howrah	dep.	18-0.
Jubbulpore	arr.	13-36.
	dep.	13-51.
Itarsi	dep.	19-15.
Khandwa	dep.	22-23.
Bhusaval	dep.	0-26.
Manmad	dep.	4-12.
Ballard Pier	arr.	10.0.

3. Passengers from stations between Jubbulpore and Bombay, desiring to travel by this train should make application to the Station Master, Jubbulpore, at least 48 hours before the due departure of the train from Jubbulpore. The Station Master, Jubbulpore, will allot seats if available strictly in accordance with priority of application.

4. The luggage of Passengers by this train should be labelled for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

5. A Restaurant Car will be provided, throughout the journey.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th September, 1919. 4515

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD,

SEALED TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Controller (Sales), Indian Munitions Board, 19A, Chowringhee, Calcutta, up to MONDAY, the 15th September 1919, for the purchase of the following material:—

		Number	Approximate Total Weight
Mild Steel Plates.	12'X4'X3/16"	13	43 Cwt
do.	20'X4'X3/16"	120	660 "
do.	20'X4'X5/16"	18	165 "
do.	12'X4'X3/8"	2	13 "
do.	35'X7½'X1/2"	4	192 "
Mild Steel Angles.	50'X3½"X4"X5/16"	9	30 "
do.	45'X3½"X4"X5/16"	11	33 "
do.	45'X3½"X5"X3/8"	16	67 "
do.	48'X3½"X6"X3/8"	1	5 "
do.	45'X3½"X6"X3"/8"	1	5 "
do.	50'X3½"X6"X3/8"	28	145 "
do.	50'X3½"X7"X7/16"	28	188 "
do.	49'X3½"X7"X7/16"	3	20 "
do.	47'X3½"X7"X7/16"	2	12 "
do.	48'X3½"X7"X7/16"	1	6 "
do.	49'X3½"X7"X1/2"	3	22 "
do.	45'X3½"X7"X1/2"	2	14 "
do.	48'X3½"X7"X1/2"	1	7 "
do.	50'X4"X4"X9/16"	17	108 "
do.	45'X4"X4"X9/16"	3	17 "
do.	50'X5"X5"X9/16"	20	161 "
do.	50'X6"X8"X9/16"	20	229 "
do.	50'X5"X5"X11/16"	20	194 "
Mild Steel Channels	50'X7/16"X3½"X7"	15	136 "
	do.50'X9/16"X7/16"X3½"X8"	5	51 "
	do.50'X11/16"X7/16"X3¾"X9"	10	115 "

The plates, angles, and channels, were obtained by the Board, through the Director General of Stores, India Office, London, for ship repairs, and are all in perfect condition. They are stored in the E. I. Railway General Store Depot, Howrah, and can be inspected on production of a written permit, from the Controller (Sales), to the Superintendent, General Store Depot, E. I. Railway, Howrah.

Tender forms, to which is attached a notification embodying the terms and conditions governing the sale, can be had on application to the Controller (Sales), on payment of Re. 1 (One) per copy. The forms, will, however, be issued free of charge, to Railways and Government Departments.

Tenderers may tender for the whole of the material or such portion as they are prepared to purchase.

All tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the covers superscribed "Tender for purchase of material."

D. E. KEATINGE,
Controller (Sales).

Indian Munitions Board,
19A, Chowringhee, Calcutta. 4471

NOTICE.

A jealous and a malicious man has been in the habit of writing anonymous letters to self and others concerned, with a view to discredit and misrepresent me in the public and to ruin the prospects of my domestic felicity. Any man giving me proper clue as to the identity so as to enable me to take proper legal steps will be rewarded with Rs. 100.

SORABJI R. BILIMORIA.
Nepean Sea Road,
4th Sept., 1919. 4469

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SHINGO MARU" having arrived on the 6th instant, from Japan, via Shanghai, Hongkong, and Colombo, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bombay, 6th Sept., 1919. 4111

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

100 tons CAST IRON FIRE BARS (Scrap).
100 tons WROUGHT IRON (Scrap).
300 tons ENGLISH CAST IRON PIPING and RETORTS (Scrap).
200 tons TATA PIG IRON, No. 4.
135 EMPTY WOODEN BARRELS, Capacity 45 gallons.

For further particulars please apply to Post Box No. 479, G. P. O., Bombay. 4520

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to LICENSED PLUMBERS that an examination will be held at the V. J. Technical Institute, Byculla during the first week of October next. The renewal of their licenses, is conditional on their passing this examination.

Applications for examination should be delivered to the undersigned on or before the 15th instant, after which no application will be considered.

W. A. NIVEN,
-Ag. Hydraulic Engineer. 4511

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "KASADO MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Bombay, 6th Sept., 1919.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of ACTING EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Municipality, under Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

2. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,200, and the maximum Rs. 2,000.

3. The services of the selected candidate will be entertained for at least five years. If the acting arrangement is terminated before that period, he will, if willing, be employed in another capacity as a Municipal Engineer for the remaining period on the same salary.

4. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the Local Government. The incumbent must devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office. He is liable to removal, during his term of office for misconduct, or for neglect of or incapacity for his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors present at the meeting of the Corporation.

5. Applicants should have knowledge of Municipal Engineering in all its branches, including Drainage, Roads and Buildings, Lighting, Electricity, and be able to supervise the various departments employed in the Engineering works of a large city.

6. If, as is probable, the selected candidate is taken on the permanent establishment of the Municipality, he will be eligible for pension under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding leave rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay or to Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, 16, St. James Square, London, S. W. 1.

7. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in Rupees) within the limits abovementioned which they are willing to accept.

8. Applications, which should be accompanied by "copies only" of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness, should be addressed to the undersigned, and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, 16, St. James Square, London, S. W. 1., so as to reach him not later than 15th October 1919.

(b) By other applicants: to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 1st November 1919.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1919. 4506

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of September, 1919 at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of his Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1919.

COWASJEE JEHANGIR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: SALE OF PROPERTY AT JUVEM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. Joseph Alouis Gomes, Frank Oliveira, Basil Gomes, Mrs. Felicia V. Gomes and Mrs. L. Gomes have contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim, right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lease, trust, gift, inheritance, share, partition, maintenance, possession, lien, easement or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground bearing Survey No 25 Pot No. 2 admeasuring 5 acres and 11 guntlas or thereabouts, situate in the village of Juvem in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, District Thana Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by public road, on or towards the West by the Seashore, on or towards the South by the land belonging to Nawroji Hormasji Pathak bearing Survey No. 25, Pot No. 1 and on or towards the North by the land belonging to Brazil Francis Gomes and John Bros Fernandes.

Dated the 5th day of September, 1919.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 4504

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. AMARSEY DHARAMSEY has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim in or to the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, charge mortgage, lease, lease, sale, trust, or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the (Freehold) tenure together with the message, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being in the passage of the Balaram Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred fifty one square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 33, 35 and New Nos. 13523, 13525, 13906, 13909, 13914, 13914 and 13955, Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132, 173, 175, 6 131, 132, and New Survey No. 6384 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Piroshaw Rustamji Daruwalla and his wife Bai Piroibai and on or towards the West by the property of Ardesir Manekji Mistry and others, on or towards the North by the property of Hirjibhoy Framji Tentin and on or towards the South by a thirty feet road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 4403 (2) and 4404 nd Street Nos. 384 and 40 and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor

Dated this 5th day of September, 1919.

MEHTA, DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 4506

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAROTAM NARAN has contracted to sell absolutely to my clients the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 6, Girgaon Back Road, Karamsi Damji Building, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, may be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of quit or ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 857 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under New No. 8853, New Survey No. 5246, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6375, Street Nos. 22-24, which said premises are situated on the Eastern side of the 1st Carpenter Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by the property of Dhankorbai, wife of Lakhu, on or towards the East by the said 1st Carpenter Street, on or towards the North by the house of Virji Shamji and on or towards the South by the house of Atmaram Narayen.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1919.

D. M. DARU,
Purchasers' Pleader. 4458

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY ANNOUNCED to the public that the services of Mr. N. R. KHOPKER who was acting as Secretary to POWAI ESTATE have been dispensed with and the Power of Attorney given to him has been cancelled on 28th day of July last by Mr. VALLABHDAS NARANJI DALAL, the principal owner of the Powai Estate and that business acts or dealings made or done by him after the said 28th day of July last will be treated as not binding on the said Mr. Vallabhdas Naranji Dalal or the said Powai Estate.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1919.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Vallabhdas Naranji Dalal, Principal owner of Powai Estate. 4468

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER of ATTORNEY dated the 14th day of February, 1918, given by our client Mr. LILADHAR JEEWANDAS TRICUMDAS to his brother TOOLSIDAS JEEWANDAS TRICUMDAS was CANCELLED in the month of June last and that anybody dealing with the said Toolsidas in pursuance of the said Power of Attorney will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1919.

UNWALLA, PEEROZSHAW & PAPA,
Attorneys for Mr. Liladhar Jeewandas Tricumdas. 4507

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Bai CHANDANBAI, widow of Hormarji Ardeshir Hormarji, Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BARONET, and FARDOONJEE JAMSETJEE, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, the trustees of the Indenture of Settlement, dated 22nd December, 1887, between Hormarji Ardeshir Hormarji of the first part, Bai Chandanbai Hormarji of the second part and Hormarji Ardeshir Hormarji, Chandanbai Hormarji and Nathaniel Spencer of the third part, the property described below:—

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lease, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement, or otherwise howsoever, or any objection to the sale, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims or objections, if any, will be deemed to have been waived and the persons setting up the same will be precluded therefrom and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims or objections.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 6000 square yards or thereabouts situate at Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, in the City Registration sub district of Bombay together with the Bungalow, outhouses and other buildings standing thereon bearing (along with other land) New Survey No. 7161, and Municipal D Ward No. 3215 (1), Street No. 7 and bounded, on or towards the North by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Sir Cowasji Jehangir Baronet, on or towards the South partly by Little Gibbs Road and partly by the property of Bai Ruttonbai Khurshedji Nasserwanji Wadia, on or towards the East by a private passage and beyond that partly by the property hereunder secondly described and partly by the property of Bai Awabai wife of Khurshedjee Peston ji Wadia and partly by the property formerly of the vendors but now belonging to the Bombay Coy., Ltd., and on or towards the West by the property of the said Bai Awabai wife of Khurshedjee Pestonji Wadia.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring 390 square yards or thereabouts with the stables and outhouses standing thereon situate at Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, in the City and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, being a portion of land bearing New Survey No. 7161 and bounded, on or towards the North by a common privy passage and beyond that by the property of Bai Awabai, wife of Khurshedjee Pestonjee Wadia, on or towards the South by Little Gibbs Road on or towards the East by land belonging to the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the West by a private passage.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1919.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

4505

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT COLABA COTTON GREEN AND KNOWN AS HYDRAULIC AND NICOL GODOWNS.

Pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree in Suit No. 347 of 1912 (Luxmibai vs. Hooseinbhoy) and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1918, as varied by a consent order made in the same suit dated the 15th April, 1919, and under instructions from the abovenamed, plaintiffs and defendants, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the premisee in two lots A and B herein below mentioned, on THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1919, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.).

PARTICULARS.

All and singular the lessees' right, title and interest in the properties described below now vested in the 1st plaintiff as trustee for the plaintiffs Nos. 2, 3 and 4 and in the 6th and 7th defendants as Receivers in Suit No. 936 of 1914 as tenants in common in equal shares for terms to expire in the year 1962 and to be renewed thereafter for terms of 99 years from time to time in perpetuity subject to payment of ground rent to the lessors thereof as act set forth in detail in the conditions of sale.

LOT A.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North and East sides by roads belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and on the South and West by other lands, belonging to the said Company being part of land bearing Collector's Old No. B-1, New No. B-16666, Old Survey No. 257 and New Survey No. 2-9571, together with the building or godown standing thereon and known as the Nicol godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward Nos. 395 (1) to 395 (5) and Arthur Bunder Road Street, Nos. 34 and 34-A to 34-D.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of leasehold land, situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,213 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property fourthly hereunder described and on all other sides by roads belonging to Colaba Company being part of land bearing Collector's Old No. , New No. , Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. , together with a shed bearing A Ward No. 396 (1) and Colaba Road Street No. 35, a part of the building or godown erected on a part thereof known as Nicol Godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 396 (2) and Arthur Bunder Road No. 35-A and also the building or godown or godowns erected on another part thereof and also known as Nicol Godowns and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 397 and Colaba Road Street No. 36 and a part of which said piece of land bears Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 398 and Colaba Street No. 37.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece of leasehold land situate at Colaba in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 653 square yards and bounded on the South by the property thirdly hereinbefore described, on the North by a part of the property secondly hereinbefore described and on the East and West by Roads of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, being part of Land bearing Collector's Old No. , New No. , Old Survey No. , and New Survey No. , part of which said piece of land is assessed by the Municipality as part of A Ward Nos. 395 and Arthur Bunder Road Nos. 35 and 35-A to 35-D, together with a part of the said godown or building erected on another part thereof and also known as the Nichol Godown and bearing Municipal Assessment A Ward No. 396 (2) and Colaba Road Street No. 35-A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GINNING FACTORY AT BHICANGAON, FEW MILES FROM KHANDWA RAILWAY STATION.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY Monday, the 8th instant sell by public auction at their Rooms at 22 Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), by order of the concerned, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement, about 10 to 11 acres of land together with the Ginning Factory, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bhicangaon, about 30 miles in the interior from the Khandwa Railway Station, on the G. I. P. Railway 32 Gins, Single Rollere Platts 5 bearing Engine by Marshall Sons Co., coupled Cross Compound Type Cylinder 11 in. and 10 in. by 24 in. Stroke Fly Wheel with 5 Rope Grooves for 1½ in. dis., Driving ropes, Boiler Lancashire type 6 in. diam. by 24 feet for 125 working pressure. Feed pump, Double Cylinder quadruple acting plunger type Donkey pump, Worthington pattern. Pipes:—All piping and pipe connections complete factory Buildings Gin Engine and Boiler Houses, all pucca built masonry o stone in chunam brick in chunam with roofs of corrugated sheets on W. I. Trusses with ventilators, Machinery foundations, all pucca built. The Gin House itself though holding for the present 32 gins, is accommodated and built for 40 gins shafting extended for same. There is one cold water and one hot water pucca built massonry, water tank and also there is a well with ample water supply and pipes leading to boilers and tanks. There are brick built and iron roofed quarters in a line for office stores, Manager and Engineers' accommodation.

The factory has worked, but, very little.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHUNJEE DOONGARIA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed in by the High Court under the decree and decretal order of reference made in High Court Suit No. 1383 of 1917 (Ardesir Merwanji Sakkai and others vs. Virbaijee widow and others) on the 31st January 1919. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction on the premises the following valuable property:—

All that piece of Fazandari Land containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 677 and Street No. 65 and situate at and on the East side of Dhunjee Doongaria Street in the City and Registration District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by a sweepers passage on or towards the west by the said Dhunjee Doongaria Street on or towards the North by the property belonging to Ruttonji Dossabhoy Choksi on or towards the south by the property belonging to Tyebjee Ebrahimji Kachwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitor to the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 8th September, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

The Lalita-Kaladarsha Sangita Nataka Mandali

WILL STAGE

MANAPAMANA

AT THE

Victoria Theatre

ON

Friday the 19th September 1919 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

IN AID OF

The Elphinstone College Covernton Social Service League.

Public patronage earnestly Solicited

— RATES —

Orchestra (Front) ..	Rs. 5/-
,, (Back) ..	,, 4/-
Dress Circle (Front ..	,, 3/-
,, (Beck) ..	,, 2/-
Ladies Boxes per seat	,, 2/-
First Class (Front) ..	,, 2/8
,, (Back) ..	,, 1/8
Second Class.. ..	,, 1/-
Pit	As. 8

Seats can be booked at the **Elphinstone College** between 11-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m., at the Student's Brotherhood, Lamington Road between 5 and 7 p.m., and at **Govardhandas Buildings 2**, Second Floor near **West-End Cinema** and at the **Victoria Theatre** on the evening of the performance.

NEW ALEXANDRA

(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)

TO-NIGHT!

LOUISE LOVELY

IN

THE REED CASE

An intense Drama of Absording Love and Pulse-quickening Situations

Together with a Full Programme.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents,

commencing

Wednesday, September 10th at 9-30 p.m.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

The Empire Revue Company

Including

THE INIMITABLE COMEDIAN

GEORGE ROSS

THE DELIGHTFUL SOPRANO

EDYTHE HYLAND.

FULL COMPANY

OF

20 ARTISTES 20

AN EXTENSIVE REPERTOIRE OF SUCCESSFUL REVUES.

THE

EXCELSIOR

6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

MRS. VERNON CASTLE

or more popularly known as

IRENE CASTLE

AND

ANTONIO MORENO

In the Romantic Drama of To-day

THE

FIRST LAW"

A PATHE PLAY

A gripping story that lays bare the heart and soul of a woman

by

GILSON WILLETS

at the

EXCELSIOR

AT

6-30, and 9-45 p.m.

PRIZE SHOW ON 10TH AT 6-30 P.M.

YOUR FAVOURITE SERIAL CINEMA

THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM

presents to-day and during the week the first instalment

THE FASTEST SURPRISE SERIAL

THE SILENT MYSTERY

FEATURING

THE MOST POPULAR STAR

FRANCIS FORD

supported by Mac Gaston and Rosemary Theby Full of Mystery, Romance, Adventure the lure of gold, surprise suspense and sensational feats

THREE SHOWS AT 7, 8-45 AND 10-30

Extra Show daily at 5-15

PRICES SLIGHTLY ADVANCED

The Antiseptic Throat Paint

(Gargle and Nasal Douche)

is a tried remedy for Prophylaxis (prevention) and treatment of Influenza, Sore Throat and Specific Fever.

Sold by:—

V. C. Dastur & Co.,

Princess Street,

BOMBAY.

DORABJEE & Co., POONA.

RAZORS GROUND & SET

Bright and Keen as New, As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each. WILKINSON'S RAZORS Rs. 7 each. BUTLER'S "KEEN" BRAND RAZORS Rs. 6 each. Sheffield made hard-tempered steel razors 1½ hollow-ground Rs. 3 each. Full Hollow-ground, Rs. 5-8-0 each, all Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, sharpened, Toilet Re. 1. Horse Rs. 2-8-0 each. Scissors cleaned and reset. MATHEWS & Co., 86 Medows Street, (Opp. Taraporewala) Bombay.

FOR SALE.

10—BHP D. C. 460 Volts ELECTRIC MOTORS complete at Rs. 1,600 each. Several expected very shortly.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.

British Hotel Lane,

Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

DAILY AT

6-30; 8-15 & 10 p.m.

A REAL CIRCUS STORY—A TALE OF THE "BIG SHOW" AND OF SOME OF THE PERFORMERS

"THE OLD MAID'S BABY"

IN FIVE ACTS STARRING

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

("Little Mary Sunshine.")

See the thrilling Balloon Ascent and the Tragic Parachute descent in which "Tiny's" parents both lose their lives, leaving the little Circus Waif to the charge of her "Old Maid" Aunt.

THE KIDDIES WILL "EAT" THIS

A REAL

HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

Bring the children to the Matinee.

They will love this picture.

Prize Show on 11th At 6-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL

The Premiere Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

The Last Three Episodes of

"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"

"THE WHITE ROSES"
"CLEARED OF GUILT"
"WU FANG ATONES"

Do Not Miss The Tremendous Finale.

PATHE GAZETTE

LOOK OUT NEXT WEEK FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

Imperial

will have the pleasure of presenting The Great English Actress

Miss FANNIE WARD

IN

A Japanese Nightingale

An Extra Selected Pathe Photoplay

THE FILM OF THE YEAR

Time:

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily

Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m.

Extra Show on Sunday 3 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Sept 1919.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.700 Inches
Temperature of Air	81.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.2 ,,
Dew Point	75.6 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.83.7 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	9.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.3 ,,
Minimum do.	78.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WSW.
Movement of Wind	211 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.04 Inche.
Total fall during month	1.19 ,,
Do. do year	59.77 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th	0.28 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on 8th.	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time.	Depth on 8th.
	Sept.	h m ft in.		Sept.	h m ft in.	
Sat.	6	m 8 46 25 3	6	m 1 42	13 7	
		8 22a 24 4		2 51a	20 1	
Sun	7	m 9 28 26 1	7	m 3 36	17 11	
		9 21a 25 4		3 32a	19 1	
Mon.	8	m 10 6 27 0	8	m 3 24	17 2	
		10 8a 26 6		4 11a	18 6	
Tues	9	m 10 42 27 6	9	m 4 8	16 6	
		10 53a 27 6		4 47a	16 10	
Wed.	10	m 11 17 28 4	10	m 4 50	15 1	
		11 36a 28 4		5 22a	15 11	
Thur	11	m 11 53 28 9	11	m 5 31	15 11	
		0 30a 28 9		6 5 6a	15 8	
Fri.	12	m 0 19 28 11	12	m 6 19	16 1	
		0 30a 28 9		6 31a	14 8	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept. 6 (Saturday)	Sunrise 6h. 24m.	Sunset 6h. 50m.	
,, 7 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 50m.	
,, 8 (Monday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 49m.	
,, 9 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 48m.	
,, 10 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 2 m.	,, 6h. 47m.	
,, 11 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 46m.	
,, 12 (Friday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 45m.	

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	2d.	7h.	51-9m. p.m.
Full Moon	10d.	9h.	24-3m. a.m.
Last quarter	17d.	3h.	1-7m. a.m.
New Moon	24d.	10h.	3-9m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 7th September, 1919, was 29.946 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 6th September 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are clear in the north Punjab and are moderately clouded in the east. Humidity is in slight excess at a few stations. Day temperature is below normal in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east of the division; Cawnpore has had 1.18in. and Allahabad 0.83in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Allahabad. Day temperature continues in slight or moderate defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and northwest Rajputana and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in north-east Rajputana. Day temperature is below normal throughout, the defect being greatest in north Rajputana, where night temperature is also below the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the north of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the northern half of the division; night temperature is in defect at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.26in., Ratnagiri 0.74in., Mormugao 0.45in. and Karwar 0.32in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.18in. of rain and Hyderabad 0.12in. Skies are lightly clouded in east Hyderabad and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and the east of the United Provinces, and local in the east Punjab, the south Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and Malabar. A few showers are reported from the Madras coast and the Carnatic. Day temperature continues low to the north of latitude 22deg. N.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in the Bombay Deccan and the southern half of the Peninsula, and a decrease in the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th September, 1919.

Local heavy falls of rain are reported from the United Provinces, but elsewhere there has been a slight diminution of rainfall. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, the United Provinces, Central India and the east of the Central Provinces, and local in Upper Burma, the North-west Frontier Province, the west of the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, Kashmir and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Table Island, Diamond Island three inches; Tavoy, Bassein two; Akyab one and a half; Lashio, Bhamo one; Myitkyina a half; Dibrugarh three; Sibsagar two; Tezpur, Dhubri, Silchar one; Cherrapunji one and a half; Barisal, Saugor Island two; Dinajpur, Darjiling, Cuttack one; Sambalpur three; Chaibasa one and a half; Ranchi one; Daltonganj two; Gorakhpur a quarter; Benares a half; Lucknow, Bareilly four; Bahraich three; Boorkee one; Muktesar two; Dehra Dun one and a half; Ludhiana three-quarters; Khushab a half; Sialkot, Jhelum and Lahore a quarter; Dera Ismail Khan three-quarters; Parachinar a half; Sutna, Pendra one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 6th OF SEPT 1919.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total fall from 1st June to date.	Departure from Normals.
Persian Gulf—						
Bushire	90.2	83.2	72	..	0	—0.03
Do. (5th)	91.1	83.1	73	..	0	—0.01
Jask	106.1	84.0	77	..	0	—0.09
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.7	72.6	66	..	7.86	+2.88
Rawalpindi	89.7	71.5	73	..	28.44	+16.06
Lahore	94.8	76.4	73	..	16.82	+4.81
Hissar	91.8	73.8	74	..	10.29	—1.76
Ambala	91.8	75.7	83	..	19.69	+1.05
Delhi	94.0	76.8	80	0.16	13.44	—3.26
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	88.4	75.9	82	..	28.58	+6.63
Mainpuri	84.7	76.2	96	..	31.75	+1.98
Jhansi	85.1	75.6	87	..	50.67	+22.26
Cawnpore	83.4	76.1	91	1.18	30.20	+2.10
Allahabad	85.4	75.8	96	0.83	29.91	—0.45
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	99.1	77.8	98	..	0.28	—1.28
Karachi	89.6	74.5	90	..	2.32	—3.22
Ajmer	81.2	72.3	86	..	11.84	—4.89
Jaipur	84.5	70.2	84	..	21.78	+2.65
Kotah	86.6	74.6	89	..	35.0	+2.85
Mount Abu	82.6	63.4	96	..	37.41	+27.15
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—						
Bhuj	85.4	75.9	88	..	7.76	—4.43
Dwarka	84.1	77.2	80	..	8.57	—3.03
Veraval	90.0	76.6	82	..	12.42	—3.22
Rajkot	87.6	74.9	74	..	23.62	+6.61
Bhavnagar Para	90.9	74.2	86	..	32.94	—4.46
Surat	85.7	76.4	88	..	32.62	—1.65
Ahmedabad	88.9	76.0	82	..	26.26	+1.47
Deesa	86.3	73.4	81	..	42.55	+23.25
Neemuch	81.7	70.3	82	..	23.66	+1.15
Indore	82.7	70.2	86	0.64	44.81	+16.05
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.7	72.8	84	0.86	71.44	+27.19
Saugor	78.2	71.0	92	..	45.84	+19.99
Hoshangabad	84.9	74.8	81	..	50.84	+24.98
Khandwa	84.9	74.1	85	..	32.32	+6.39
Akola	86.4	71.8	84	..	18.92	—1.88
Amraoti	85.2	72.9	78	..	18.79	—4.22
Nagpur	85.2	74.1	74	..	28.52	+6.43
Chanda	87.2	74.2	84	..	44.28	+7.28
Raipur	81.9	74.8	86	..	44.25	+15.10
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.2	78.6	76	0.26	30.92	+9.90
Ratnagiri	86.2	74.2	86	0.74	91.56	—2.90
Mormugao	84.4	..	94	0.45	8.11	+2.22
Karwar	84.6	75.9	92	0.32	90.24	—5.94
DECCAN DEGAUM & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.9	70.2	86	0.05	12.75	—1.01
Ahmednagar	86.8	68.2	81	..	9.89	—3.46
Poona	81.0	69.4	90	..	13.04	—2.27
Sholapur	91.2	72.2	76	..	13.98	—2.57
Bijapur	85.6	71.0	82	0.02	5.12	—3.98
Belgaum	76.2	68.8	96	0.18	28.40	—7.15
Aurangabad	85.9	69.7	77	..	12.60	—5.96
Nizamabad(Indian)	85.8	72.9	87	..	20.16	+1.99
Hyderabad	85.8	71.2	76	0.12	17.01	—5.72
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	80.9	72.0	91	1.24	83.79	—17.05
Calicut	83.8	75.1	91	0.04	69.89	—18.45
Cochin	84.2	76.7	86	0.54	64.11	—1.16
Colombo	84.0	78.8	83	0.11	48.78	—4.37
MADRAS EXCLUSIVE MALABARIAND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.8	76.2	91	0.25	16.39	—8.62
Bellary	93.8	74.6	67	..	2.42	—4.89
Cuddapah	93.8	73.2	76	0.57	15.85	+1.09
Madras	92.4	76.6	87	0.05	12.58	+0.68
Bangalore	85.1	66.9	85	..	11.85	—1.84
Coimbatore	90.5	71.3	78	..	2.78	—1.90
Trichinopoly	93.1	77.1	64	0.10	7.59	—3.62
Negapatam	84.6	77.2	78	0.66	9.37	+1.84

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Home Department:—Major H. Hallilay M.S., is appointed to be Civil Surgeon, Simla. Mr. W. R. Jacob officiates as Assistant Commissioner in the Andamans.

Revenue and Agriculture Department:—Mr. A. J. Gibson officiates as Conservator of Forests, Western Circle, Punjab, vice Mr. R Mcintosh granted two years' leave preparatory to retirement. Major R. H. Thomas now on military duty reverts to the Survey Department.

Education Department:—Rev. J. W. Ingram is appointed Second Chaplain, St. Andrews Church, Calcutta, and Major J. A. Cruickshank, I.M.S., officiates as Assistant Director General, Indian Medical Service, vice Lt.-Col. W. D. H. Stevenson, I.M.S., granted three months' leave.

Commerce and Industry Department:—Mr R. W. Hanson acts as Post-Master General, 4th grade, Central Circle, vice Mr. H. S. H. Pilkington granted three months' leave.

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The seat of Sir John Donald in the Indian Legislative Council has become vacant. Lt.-General Sir Havelock Hudson becomes additional member during the current September session of the Council.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. G. J. Davies, Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, the Frontier Provinc, is granted six months' leave. Major D. G. Oliver, Political Department, is granted one year's leave.

Captain J. H. Thompson Glover is posted Commissioner, Kashmir.

Mr. A. Miller officiates as Principal, the Government College, Ajmir, vice Mr. E. F. Harris who is granted nine months' furlough.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Prohibition is notified of importation into British India from all destinations, except the United Kingdom, of the following articles:—Viz., all derivatives of coal tar generally known as Intermediate products capable of being used or adapted for use as dye-stuffs, or of being modified or further manufactured into dye-stuffs, all direct cotton colours, all union colours, all acid wool colours, all chrome and mordant colours, all alizarine colours, all basic colours, all sulphite colours, all vat colours including synthetic indigo, all oil spirit, and wax colours, all lake colours, and any other synthetic colours, dyes, stains colour acids, colour bases, colour lakes, leuco-acids, leuco bases, whether in paste, powder, solution, or any other form. Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to prohibit (I) the import of any goods by or for the use of the Crown (II) the import of any goods shipped from any Indian port, (III) the import of any goods from any Native State in India. (IIII) The import of any goods imported under a license granted by the Chief Customs officers at the place of import.

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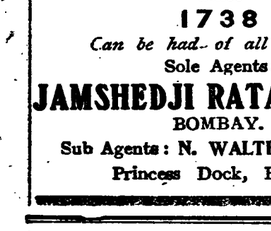

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MALBADEVI,

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Sept. 5th.

	Bales.
Toral Days' Sales at Livepool	4,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
„ „ Sales of East Indian	..
„ „ Imports	1,000
Mid. Americans Spot	18.75
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	30.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct. 29.20; Jan. 29.43; Mar 29.58
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct. 29.15; Jan. 29.19

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Livepool, Sept. 1st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's price.
Sept.	19.34
Oct.	19.56
Nov.	Not quoted.
Dec.	Do
Jan.	19.54
Feb.	19.37
Mar.	19.37
April	Not quoted.
May	19.92
June	Not quoted.
July	Do

(Delayed in transmission.)

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Sept. 5th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's price.
Sept.	..
Oct.	18.41—39
Nov.	..
Dec.	18.47—40
Jan.	18.37—33
Feb.	..
Mar.	18.51—35
April	..
May	18.45—38
June	..
July	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 5th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	18.49
Oct.	18.52
Nov.	18.54
Dec.	18.56
Jan.	18.55
Feb.	18.50
Mar.	18.45
April	18.40
May	18.35
June	18.30
July	18.25

EGYTIAN FUTURE.

Livepool, Sept. 5th.

Months	To-day's price:
Sept.	30.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Livrpool. Sept. 5th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.25
„ „ Fully Good	14.75
„ „ Fine	15.00
„ No. 1 Oomra Good	16.35
„ „ Fully Good	16.85
„ „ Fine	17.10
„ Broach Good	17.60
„ „ Fully Good	17.85
„ „ Fine	18.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Sept. 5th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	5 000
„ Forwarded	59,000
„ Imports	50,000
„ Stock	319,000
Actual Weekly Sales	27,000

MANCHESTER MARKET:

Cloths:—Easier.

Yarns:—Cheaper and dragging.

Water Twist 3/3

Printers Cloth 78

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Sept. 4th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Total Bullion	28,300,000	Inc.	100,000
Public Deposits	24 500,000	„	1,200,000
Other do. ..	102 300 000	„	7,400,000
Govt. Securities ..	37,500 000	„	7,700 000
Other do	21,600,000	„	1,200,000
Notes and Gold ..	25,900,000	Dec.	1,000,000

The BANK RESERVE is 26% of the Liabilities.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 4th:

Bonker 3%	61
Bar Silver Spot	61
„ 3 months hence	58 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Silver spot is firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 1/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
„ „ „ „ 6 „	4 3/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
7 days market loans	2 1/8
Consols 2½ %	52½ +½
Rupee Paper 5½ %	65½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 5½ % Sterling Loan	82½ +½
Government Securities 5%	85½ +½
Ex. On London at Paris France	34.60

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£36½
Hongkong Bank	£114½

WAR LOANS.

London Sept. 4th:

3½ % 1925—1928	86½ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	95½ Unchgd.
5 % New	£94 13/1

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 4th:

WHEAT:

Rosario Santa Fe—69½ lbs.	59
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.	59
Australian Sellers	61

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Persospore usual Bold Sept.-Oct. London Nominal	£46
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£42
Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£49
Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	960
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept.-Oct. Value	£43
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct Sellers £21 and About ..	£20
York Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value ..	£45

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£100
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£101½
Copper Brazlers	£144
Yellow Metals	14
Hard Spelter	42½

JAVA SUGAR:

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Buyers	51/9
Do. do. Sept.-Nov. Sellers for Calcutta	52

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Vacuo	2/9
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	2/12

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 6.

S S Shingo Maru, Nishiyamir, Kobe, August 3.

S S Chakla, Terry, Jeddah, August 28.

S S Linga, Cutbush, Karachi, September 4.

S S Margha, Milne, Karachi, September 4.

DEPARTURES.

S S Saigon Maru, Kando, Kobe etc.

S S Kifuku Maru, Yawata, Kobe etc.

S S Somali, Warner, London.

S S Shahjehan, Palmer, Java.

Sept. 7.

S S Barpeta, Tallach, Mahomerah and Busreh.

The following vessel obtained its portclearance on Saturday.

S S Obra, William, Rangoon etc.

S S Shingo Maru:—The N Y K steamer Shingo Maru, 3,417 tons, Captain S Nishiyamu, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo which port she had left on 24th ultimo.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain A J Terry, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah with ballast, which port she had left on 28th ultimo.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Company's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Margha:—The B I S N Company's steamer Margha, 5,091 tons, Captain R C Milne, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barpeta, 1,876 tons, Captain B E Tallach, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Mahomerah and Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Obra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Obra, 3,520 tons, Captain B N William, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon via Malabar and Coromandel Coast Ports and Colombo, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday 6th September 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK:

Offside			
A Pundua	African Ports	11-9 19	—M M & Co
B Zamora	Port said	8-9 19	..Ralli Bros.
O & R			
Hosei Maru	Kobe	9-9-19	..N Y Kaisha
D & E			
Olympia	Marseilles	15-9-19	..Graham & Co
F Indus			
Maru	Osaka	14-9-19	..O S Kaisha
G Dwarka	N F	N F	—M M & Co
H Bahrein	Aden	N F	—M & Co
K Ismalia	N F	N F	—M M & Co
Offside			
K Abydos	N F	N F	..M M & Co
L Perseus	N F	N F	—M M & Co
Offside			
L Dumra	P Gulf	N F	—M M & Co
N Homer City	Hull	14-9-19	—Graham & Co
P Tenshin			
Maru	Kobe	8-9-19	—N Y K
Q Vengemere	N.F	N F	—Onslar Fdg. & Engrg. Works Co
80 ton crane			
Utopia	N F	N F	—H S Shushtary & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadur	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Irrawadi	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Kaveri	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F	—K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	—K N & Co
Sabarmati	Marmagoa	6-9-19	..K N & Co
Saraswati	Bhawnagar	6-9-19	—K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK:

1 Billview	Antwerp	8-9-19	..T M & Co
3 Kowelt	—	—	—
4 Vancouver	Marseilles	N F	—T M & Co
6 Glensloy	Antwerp	N F	W & A G & Co
7 Laugnton Hall	Calcutta	8-9-19	—J F & Co
9 Bahadur	N F	13-9-19	..T M & Co
13 Taroba	E A Ports	25-9-19	—M M & Co
14 Linga	Karachi	9-9-19	—M M & Co
15 Bankura	P Gulf	8-9-19	—M M & Co
16 Kasara	N F	N F	—M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK:

1 Stephen	U K	15-9-19	..D R I M
2 Varsova	Busra	11-9-19	..M M & Co
4 Elephanta	Busra	8 9-19	..M M & Co
5 Brandeburg	U K	7-9-19	—Graham & Co
6 Margha	London	15-9-19	—M M & Co
7 City of York	Hull	10-9-19.	—J Finlay & Co
8 City of Cairo	Liverpool	8-9-19	..K N & Co
9 Syria	N F	N F	..M M & Co
11 Merkara	Karachi	N F	..M M & Co
12 Icaura	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside			
18 Frans Ferdinaud	N F	N F	..D R I M
Off-side			
18 War Cuirass	Busra	N F	..D R I M

HARBOUR WALL:

Ormro	N F	N F	A Ashdown & Co
Chakla	N F	10-9-19	..M M & Co

EXPORT.

Sept. 6.

S S City of Cairo for Liverpool—125 bales wool Dolatram Koondanmull; 3,000 cwts groundnut cakes Sanday & Co.

S S City of York for Hull—26,000 cwts cotton seed Sanday & Co.

IMPORT.

Sept. 6.

S S Indus Maru from Yokohama, Agents O S Kaisha—21 cases antimonyware; 120 toys 2 cases toys and baskets; 10 cases potasium biscarbonate; 995 cases glassware; 24 cases cotton goods; 12 cases spectacle; 150 cases camphor; 16 cases brass burner; 10 cases stationery; 8 caes silk goods; 18 cases eyelets; 6 cases nail scissors; 5 cases tea sleeves; 3 cases metal plates; 785 cases slates; 2 packages mats; 2 cases towels; 2 cases glass beads; 463 cases porcelainware; 146 cases enamelled ware; 31 cases antimony whistle; 8 cases garters; 2 cases foundry cake; 3 cases silk handkerchief; 2 cases cand provisions; 36 cases slubbing tubes; 2 cases medicines; 3 cases burners; 9 cases vacuum bottles; 39 bales 32 cases 60 rolls matting; 15 cases crucibles; 8 cases crucible lids 21 cases silk piecegoods; 64 cases porcelain cupts and etc; 7 cases cotton undershirts; 556 case safety matches; 3 cases lead whistles; 14 cases brassware; 286 cases glass bottles; 119 cases rubber goods; 32 cases mirrors; 4 cases cotton towels; 43 cases enamelled basine; 4 cases tin boxs; 34 cases padlocks; 37 cases perfumery; 2 cases perfumery and hair oil; 25 cases glass chimney; 2 cases thermos; 3 cases nickelledware; 2 cases tinware; 6 cases cigarettes cases; 2 cases goggles; 12 cases soap boxs; 2 cases fountain pen; 4 cases gold enamel paint; 20 bales canvas; 265 cases newspaper; 117 cases metalware; 15 cases soaps; 250 chests fire crackers; 23 bales matting mats; 5 cases cotton hosiery; 10 cases sulphate of copper; 1,524 cases window glass; 1,045 rolls E'ware; 3 cases sleeve link; 3 cases tin mirror boxes; 38 packages vermillion;; 500 cases cassia; 12 cases chocolate; 2.700 bags beans; 4 cases cotton piecegoods; 30 cases preserve; 16 bales cotton yarn; 6 cases dye stuff; 55 cases 30 chests china roots; 95 cases glass bangles; 19 caes paper; 5 cases cassia oil; 1,174 pieces plank; 39 cases bangles; 894 bales betelnuts; 2,765 bales sago flour; 387 slabs tin; 110 bales sago nuts; 294 bales pearl sago; 272 bales nutmegs; 279 bales damar batu; 21 bales cubeb; 60 cases mace; 600 bundles rattan; 15 bundles leaves; 159 cases gum benjamin; 10 bags pepper; 50 bales tapioca flour; 50 cases pine apple; 6 cases empty gas cylinder; 100 bales fibre; 600 bales pearls sago and betelnuts; 61 bales blankets; 1,400 bags almonds; 142 bales copra; 206 bales sapan wood; 49 cases cigarettes; 50 bags green tea; 91 cases black tea; 87 cases cand asparagus; 10 cases grape nuts; 5 cases oat meal; 2 cases pearl barley; 39 cases cand vegetable; 526 cases salmon; 15 cases cand herring; 780 cases canned salmon; 3 cases paste; 5 cases cereal; 6 cases olive; 16 cases cand goods; 50 cases bacon 30 cases hams; 126 cases groceries; 1,400 bales cotton; 104 bales senna; 5 cases safety pin; 2 cases shoes; 120 cases milk.

S S Bankura from Busreh, Agents M M & Co—6 nos empty gas cylinders.

S S Bahadur from Saurabaya, Agents Turner Morrison & Co—58,450 bags sugar; 6,988 baskets molasses; 9 packages sugar sample; 130 d/s arrack.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

OBSTRUCTING PUBLIC SERVANTS.

ALLEGED PREJUDICE AGAINST HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Dayaram Vishwanath and Kirpashanker Dayaram vs. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. Motiram S. Advani, Sessions Judge of Broach.

The applicants were convicted on a trial held by N. M. Parekhji, First Class Magistrate of Panch Mahals, of obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions an offence under section 186 of the I. P. Code; and No. 1 was sentenced to suffer simple imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or, in default, to suffer 20 days' simple imprisonment and No. 2, Kirpashanker Dayaram, to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 or, in default, to suffer further 20 days' rigorous imprisonment.

On appeal Mr. M. S. Advani confirmed the conviction and sentence of the first accused. With regard to the second acoused he reduced the sentence to that he had already undergone before released on bail. The accused had remained in jail for 15 days.

THE FACTS.

The facts are these:—

That on the 8th May, 1919, Devchand, peon of the District Deputy Collector, and Dalsing were escorting District Deputy Collector's Government records from Dohod to Vijagadh. One of the bullocks sat down on the incline of the river at Dohad Padav. As the cartman was trying to make the bullock get up the applicants came up and told the cartman to unyoke the cart. He did so. Then he was taken away to the office of the Home Rule. After some time he came back and refused to go. Thereupon, the assistance of the Police Patel and Revenue Patel was sought and as the cartman did not yield the records were put on another cart and sent to their destination. Later on the complaint was filed against the applicants and they were convicted.

The Sessions Judge observed: "It was urged that there was no obstruction. If the appellants had merely persuaded the cartmen not to carry a heavy load and be merciful to poor creature, the case would have been different. Here they actually compelled him to unyoke the cart and then they took him to the Home Rule office and succeeded in inducing him not to go. There was an overt act of obstruction on the part of the appellants. The effect of their officious interposition was to make it impossible for the Government records being taken to Vijagadh by the cartman. It is urged that the learned Magistrate refused to give a copy of his notes. I don't know what justification the learned Magistrate had in refusing copies. The copies of the notes should have been given. Then it is urged that time should have been given to apply for a transfer. The application was made when the case was almost finished. I think that the Magistrate did not err in not granting the application. The appellants knew that the peon was the servant of the Magistrate and if they thought that they would have not have a fair trial they should have applied at once. At the same time I think it would have been better if the learned Magistrate had transferred the case to some other magistrate for disposal considering that the peon was employed under him and that he was taking the records of his office to Vijagadh."

APPLICANTS' PLEA.

It was urged on behalf of the applicants that the Sessions Judge was wrong in confirming the order of conviction passed by the Magistrate, although he held that the Magistrate ought to have granted copies of depositions and adjourned the case to allow the petitioner to apply for a transfer. The Sessions Judge ought to have taken into consideration the fact that the Magistrate's decision introduced extraneous matters of prejudice, viz., his prejudices against the local Home Rule League, as was evident from his remarks in the judgment and questions put to the accused in the course of their examination. The prodeedings after the application for transfer were 'ultra vires.' The lower Court erred in holding that the complainant and his companion were public servants under section 21 of the Indian Penal Code. It was wrong to hold that mere persuation by the petitioners, in this case was an overt act of obstruction.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments granted a rule.

CONSENT OF REVERSIONER.

PRESUMPTIVE PROOF OF LEGAL NECESSITY.

Madhav Krishna Despande and another vs. Shiddaya bin Danapa (minor by his guardian, Fakiriraya).

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. C. Wild, District Judge of Bijapur, who confirmed the decree of the Joint Subordinate Judge of Bijapur with some alterations.

The plaintiff sued for a declaration that the sale deed passed by his adoptive mother Balawa in favour of defendants Nos. 1—2, in respect of the plaint lands was not binding on him and to recover from defendants possession of the lands together with future mesne profits and costs. He alleged that the plaint lands were of the ownership of his deceased adoptive father Dandapaya, who was in vahivat of the same till his death and that after his death his widow Balawa was in Vahivat of the same; that Balawa on the 3rd September, 1901, without any legal or family necessity executed a sale deed in favour of defendants Nos. 1—2, in respect of the lands for Rs. 900; that their was no need for such an amount; that Balawa being a Hindu widow inheriting a limited interest, had no right to dispose of the property; that Balawa had adopted the plaintiff and had executed an adoption deed in his favour; that he consequently had become heir to and owner of all the property belonging to the deceased Danapaya; that as the sale of the plaint lands to defendants was without legal necessity he was entitled to recover possession of the same; that defendants refused to deliver over possession and hence the suit.

DEFENDANTS' CONTENTION.

Defendants contended that the minor plaintiff was not the adopted son of Balawa; that as was an illegitimate son he could not be adopted according to Hindu Law; that Balawa, the widow of Danapaya sold the plaint lands to defendants' father for Rs. 900 under a registered sale deed and delivered over possession of the property to them.

Lower Courts held that the plaintiff's adoption was valid. It was further held that there was justifying necessity for the sale to the extent of Rs. 500 only. The burden of proving that the alienation made by Balawa was for legal necessity lay on the defendants. The consideration paid to Balawa could not be denied. It was argued on behalf of the defendants that Balawa's daughters who were the reversioners at the time of the sale having executed a "manyatapatra" or consent deed in respect of the sale deed passed by Balawa, the sale was binding on the plaintiff. But it must be borne in mind that the plaintiff did not claim through the reversioners, but in his own right as the adopted son of the deceased Danapaya. Besides, when the reversioner was a female, the consent was of no avail (34 Bom. 165).

APPEAL ALLOWED.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel reversed the decree of the lower Court and allowed the appeal. Under the Privy Council ruling 46 Indian Appeal, page 72, consent of reversioner was presumptive proof of necessity, therefore the plaintiff must prove that there was no legal necessity. The burden was wrongly thrown on the defendants to show legal necessity. The plaintiff having not shown want of necessity the suit must be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Jayaker with Mr. H. G. Gumaste appeared for the appellants.

Mr. Saher with Mr. G. S. Mulgaoker appeared for the respondent-plaintiff.

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THE SULTAN INTERVIEWED.

STRONG PROTEST AGAINST GREEK OCCUPATION.

"GREEKS ARE MASSACRING THE INNOCENT."

The "Morning Post's" special correspondent wrote from Constantinople on July 15.—This afternoon I was received in audience by his Imperial Majesty Sultan Mohmed Vahedeed-din. Owing to the extremely interesting position of the Turkish Empire, both from the external and internal points of view, it would be of interest to and for the benefit of all concerned if I could obtain the views of the Sultan on various points.

I was motored to Yildiz Palace by his Excellency Sefat Bey, interim Minister for the Interior who has represented his country in Denmark, Roumania, and Sofia. Mehmed VI. is fifty-eight years old, slim and middle sized. His face although bearing marks of troubles and preoccupations since he ascended the Throne, is hardly creased with wrinkles. He wears "pince nez" because of his short sight. When he talks he keeps his eye-lids half closed and turned towards the ground as though thinking out each word, but when he comes to some point he wishes to emphasise, he throws up his head, opens his eyes wide, and reinforces his words by gesticulations with his strong and energetic hands.

After expressing his pleasure at meeting a representative of the "Morning Post", which, he remembered, had often been friendly to Turkey, the Sultan said he would be glad to answer any questions I would like to ask him as far as possible.

FALSE OCCIDENTAL IMPRESSIONS

I asked him to give me his views on the present situation of Turkey as the result of recent events. He replied:

If I were to develop to you all the events which have led up to the present situation, it would take many hours, so I must be succinct. But I must say that the ideas and opinions of Western statesmen on Turkey and the Turks do not generally answer to the truth. I cannot say anything to you about foreign policy We are still so cut-off—we have so few communications with abroad—that it seems as though we were living in the moon, but I will say to you something about the internal affairs of my country.'

Your journalists and diplomats should travel more and study things more closely through entering into direct connection with the principal elements in the country. You arrive in Constantinople and you go to Pera, where you are immediately beset by a certain category of malevolent individuals who think it is their duty to run down and calumniate systematically Turkey and the Turks and plead the case of our enemies. You go to Stamboul to see the bazars and visit the mosques. You make no attempt to know what the nation is in reality. The difference between Stamboul and Pera is as great as the difference between Europe and Asia.

"MASSACRING, SACKING AND RAPING."

This leads up to what I am now going to say. Our nation committed a great fault in going into the war, and it can be said that to a certain extent the consequences of the fault remain. But surely it is a mistake to punish thousands of people who had no part in sending the country to war. Why should the faults of the Government be expiated through massacring, sacking and raping thousands of peaceful inhabitants in Asia Minor by Hellenic troops and Greek bands whose atrocities are well-known to you? The entry of Greece in Asia Minor is not justified by any real motive.

The day will come, I am certain, when the whole truth will be known and the injustices which have been committed will be realised. Unhappily it will be too late. Innumerable victims and martyrs of this injustice will not be able to be recalled to life. I know there are all sorts of influences at work but surely there is justice for both guilty and innocent. Why should the Greeks be allowed to take possession of a country where 89 per cent. are Moslems? The figures for Aidin are there on the table, as well as photographs to show you the awful atrocities committed lately by the Armenians. Before you go I will give them to you. To-day these invaders are massacring innocent people and the position is very difficult for me. Cities, are burnt, thousands of people are killed unjustly, and with the greatest ferocity.

"THIS BUTCHERY MUST BE ENDED."

The excitement and despair amongst my people are very great. It looks as though there is a new war raging already. But the terms of the Armistice indirectly protect the Greeks with whom we were not at war and deprive us of every possibility of defending ourselves against their crimes. At the same time the Armistice disarms us. Our troops are demobilised. Before things get worse the Powers, must put an end to this butchery. My beloved father Sultan Abdul Medjid was a great friend of England, and was an ally of that country and France. I have always admired England, and supported pro-English policy, and we hope that in their sentiments of equity and humanity the noble English nation and Government will help us to secure justice.

THE SULTAN'S PROTEST.

I agreed with his Majesty that there had been most unfortunate incidents in connection with the Greek Occupation, but I pointed out to him that perhaps the Greeks and Armenians had also suffered terribly during the war, and, therefore, had a legitimate excuse for excitement. Continuing, the Sultan said:

Yes, the clique that ruled here is responsible for terrible things and no one regrets it more than myself. This clique has emptied prisons and collected all the malefactors in the country to carry out their foul work. But this is no reason why Europe should allow Greeks and others to commit horrors and atrocities. The Greeks, contrary to what they say, have suffered very little during the war—they have not been masacered at all. It would be a great mistake to try to compare the Greeks with the big nations of the West. These nations, although they follow political ends at least consider the principles of humanity whilst the Greeks have behaved, and behave still, like the most sanguinary barbarians of ancient times. A limit should be set to this. They should not be allowed to go where they will, burning and sacking and killing my people like sheep in a slaughter-house.

There will certainly, be serious trouble unless the Powers do something to stop it. It is bacoming difficult to keep my people quiet before the humiliations and atrocities of which they are the victims. Our men there will struggle to try to save their honour, their lives and their homes.

M. VENIZELOS' ROLE.

The Sultan passed for a few minutes here and then recommenced:—

It is extremely painful for me to talk on this matter. I am Father of my people, and they look to me and I must do what I can to defend them. All that is happening is terrible and I must try to save them. You people in the West will continue listening to the voice of those who complain about the Turks, and who have never stopped intriguing against the Ottoman Government. They have for 150 years tried in every way to malign the Turks in European eyes, and they have been helped and encouraged a great deal by Russian diplomacy. Now they have turned themselves into butchers. Very much of the trouble which has occurred in this Empire in the last hundred years has been due to the intrigues of these people. I firmly believe that there are many men in Paris who have been hypnotised by M. Venizelos. But I believe in the justice of England. If England says to-day "Halt!" they must cease.

I asked if His Majesty had formulated any solution for the future of this country. "We have nothing but the slightest reports from Paris", he replied, "and I cannot yet form an opinion but I hope and pray for the best."

In parting with me the Sultan said:—"When you are writing this for your paper please emphasise that I speak to you in the role of Father of my people. When they suffer I suffer and I must do what I can to save them. During the war I have been suffering for all, and I know what suffering is."

So I left probably the most tried monarch in Europe. This interview has been passed by the Sultan through the Foreign Office here.

WORLD'S MALADY IN JAPAN

LABOUR GOADED BY PROFITEERS.

Writing on August 1, the Tokyo correspondent of "The Times", says:—

For the first time in the history of the Tokyo Press the newspapers failed to appear to-day, following the action of the owners' union in refusing the demands of the typesetters for increased wages and a minimum wage. What is practically a lock-out follows an agitation during the past few weeks on the part of the compositors in the large printing works of the city. Fourteen daily papers have stopped and are likely to appear to-morrow.

The situation is symptomatic of the labour unrest throughout the country, demands being universally made for better pay, shorter hours, and more frequent holidays. Certain of the employers are attempting, by means of associations, to harmonize the interests of capital and labour, but the workers do not view these efforts with favour, and the fact that the Government is opposed to recognition of the labour unions, which at present have no legal status, and also to the grant of any rights similar to those enjoyed by workers in the rest of the world, will probably precipitate a crisis.

The prime cause of the agitation is the soaring of prices and the failure of the Government to check excessive profiteering.

FATHER'S CRUELTY TO HIS SON.

THRASHED UNMERCIFULLY AND RUBBED SALT INTO WOUNDS.

Before Goole magistrates in mail week, William Lockerbie, a foreman, was charged with cruelty to his son, Robert, aged thirteen.

Mr. Farmer (prosecuting) said the father had caused the lad to strip, then, tying his hands together, fastened him on a nail, muffled his mouth, and beat him so unmercifully with a piece of hose pipe that his back was covered from neck to legs with one mass of bruises and weals. Then the father rubbed three handfuls of salt into the boy's back.

AFRAID TO GO HOME.

The boy said he earned 16s. 9d. weekly at the shipyard. If he did not get a full week's money, his father thrashed him. At the end of July, having not got a full week in, he was afraid to go home, and ran away, but was brought back by his stepmother from Brigg.

He was then thrashed until he could not cry, and kept without food all the following day. He finally escaped from the house and came to the police.

The magistrates inflicted the maximum penalty of £25, the boy to be taken out of the custody of the father.—"Daily Herald."

BAKR-ID IN CALCUTTA,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

Bakr-id passed off smoothly in Calcutta and suburbs. News has also reached here of peaceful celebrations of Bakr-id from several districts.

TEACHERS IN NON-PENSIONABLE SERVICE.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PROVIDENT FUNDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

In the course of a circular letter to Local Governments and administrations in regard to establishment of provident funds for teachers in the non-pensionable service the Secretary, Education Department, Government of India writes:—

The replies of Local Governments have been received and the Government of India are glad to find that the general idea of the scheme has been well received. Certain difficulties arising from the conditions in various provinces are, however, apprehended and the general position has materially changed as a result of impending measures of devolution to Local Governments, especially in matter of financial powers. In these circumstances the Government of India have come to the conclusion that the exact procedure which it had been intended to follow will no longer be applicable as greater latitude must be permitted to provincial governments as regards both the application of the scheme and the financial arrangements for carrying it out. In this latter connection I am to say that the Government of India will be unable to assist Local Governments from Imperial Revenues, though there would be no objection to the use of some portion of Imperial grants already distributed in the carrying out of this scheme. For these and other reasons, the Government of India consider that it will suffice to authorise provincial governments to establish such funds at their discretion on the lines of the draft scheme which accompanied this department circular of the 23rd February 1916 subject to observations made in the following paragraphs and subject also to the consideration that deposits will be held in the post office saving bank and that accordingly arrangements for making and withdrawing deposits (as also those for drawing the Government contribution) should be uniform. They are taking necessary steps for the amendment of the Provident Funds Art 1897, with a view to extension of sections 3 and 4 of that Act to any funds henceforth established by Local Governments under executive orders.

ACCEPTANCE OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S SUGGESTION.

The Government of India's suggestion that the rate of contribution by the teacher should be 6¼ per cent. of his pay with a lower scale of eight annas a month for those in receipt of a salary of less than Rs. 16 per mensem has been generally accepted as suitable. Accordingly they have decided that this rate should be adopted and that contributions in excess of it should not be permitted. This contribution together with that of the management should be paid in and deposited in a post office savings bank in such manner as the Local Government may decide. Interest will be paid on the amount deposited at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum or such high rate as may be given by the Post Office Savings Bank.

The control of the fund will rest with the Local Government which should draw up rules in regard to the registers to be maintained to the disposal of unclaimed funds, the definition of pay, the amalgamation of existing funds with that which may be instituted and the steps which may be taken to deal with an institution or a pension in cases of non-payment of contributions by managers or employees.

A Local Government may delegate its powers to officers under it. No withdrawal of any part of the deposits nor payment of any contribution by Government should be allowed without the sanction of the Local Government or of the officer to whom the power may be delegated. In the opinion of the Government of India every subscriber should on joining the fund be required to sign a certificate in token of acceptance of the rules.

The "Pioneer" understands Sir George Roos Keppel, the retiring Chief Commissioner of the North-west Frontier Province will hand over his charge to Sir Hamilton Grant on Tuesday next and will sail from Bombay for England on the 15th instant.

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Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay, writes on 20-7-1919.

It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "diabetes" for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a *specialist indeed in reality.*

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After conducting the analysis of urine of the above named patient Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari has undergone a complete course of treatment for "Diabetes" under the said Dr. S. R. Iyengar, "Diabetes specialist."

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True abstract from the memorandum No.—963 of 19/20 issued by Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., F.C.S., Municipal Analysist, Bombay, on 2-8-19, writes:—

Sp. gravity 1003; odour, aromatic; colour, pale yellow; reaction, acid; indican, nil; albumen, nil; sugar, nil; bil bigments, nil.

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PUBLIC OPINION.

C. F. Stickland, Esq, Deputy Commissioner, Gujrat.
M. D Avan's accounts are kept honestly which is rare. His medicine business shows him a progressive man. His newspapers are well conducted.

Dr. J. A. Maddax, L. R. C. P. and S, Civil Surgeon, Tavoy, Burma.
I find your oil very useful, please send 24 bottles of Ab-i-Hayat per V. P.

W. N, Ludlam, Esq., Superintendent of Police, Gujrat District.
I am a gainer by M. D. Avan's famous medicine as far as rheumatism is concerned.

A. G. Fitzsimons, Esq., Executive Engineer, P. W. D., Vellore.
Please send me V. P. 2 more phials of Ab-i-Hayat as it has done good in several cases.

J. G. Thomas, Esq., E. I. Railway, Allahabad.
In a recent and most serious case of pneumonia in my nine months' old child I gave your Ab-i-Hayat which I had in my possession. I also tried it on my wet nurse in strong fever and in both cases I am glad to say it acted like magic. Please send me 2 phials more.

Her Highness Begam of Bhopal.
The last supply exhausted. Send four bottles more.

Khan Bahadur Moulvi Nihal-ud-din Ahmed, 1st Grade Collector, Unao,
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J. O. Joyce,, Esq., Supt., P. W. D. Workshop, Trivandrum.
I got your medicine some time last year and tried it on malaria fever and other cases, and I am glad to say it cured all the patients.

Hon. Captain Sardar Bahadur Ali Gauhar Khan, Madatbad (Jhelam.)
I am proud to say that your Ab-i-Hayat is very useful and effective medicine, and in most cases I found it incomparable.

A. R. Anderson, Esq., Assistant Superintendent, Police, Sandoway.
Please send 3 bottles of Ab-i-Hayat, it is a wonderful medicine for aches and pains in the body.

Subedar-Major Faiz Ali Khan Saheb, 9th Bhopal Infantry, Rangoon.
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G. S D'Souza, Esq., Goohcor Estate, Mysore.
Your Ab-i Hayat is very efficacious, particularly in Rheumatic pains, colds, pains in the chest, sore throat, &c., &c. I found an excellent result when applied for the above sort of diseases.

Khan Bahadur Subedar-Major Mohammed Ali Khan, Military Police, Monywa (Burma.)
Your medicine is very good; send two bottles more.

Senior Assistant Superintendent in Charge Keongha State (Orissa.)
I am highly obliged to offer you my best thanks for the medicine "Ab-i-Hayat" as it gave me much effect.

H. E. Crowdy, Esq., Manager, Buchowjee Factory, Durbanga.
Your medicine I find good for Rheumatism

H. L. Thaker, Esq., Political Agent, Palanpur, N. Gujrat.
I tried your Ab-i-Hayat in cases of headache. toothache, earache, bronchial cold, indigestion and in all of them proved very very efficacious, and thought that every man who cares for the health of his family members, relations, friends and the poor, must have phial of it in the house.

Rai Bahadur C. Modiah, Esq., Retired Member, Council, Mercara.
Please send 3 bottles Ab-i-Hayat more. I find it useful in many diseases.

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(From our Racing Correspondent.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

The second big meeting of the Poona races attracted the usual large holiday crowd. The enclosures were thronged and it was with difficulty that one could move about. The scenes before the totalizators were lively and many punters could not get near the windows. A feature of yesterday's racing was the exciting finishes in most of the events. There were two dead heats. The run off of the dead heat of the Poona Plate caused considerable excitement and many were heard to exclaim that it was worth travelling all the way to Poona to see such an event. Brown, Meekings, Rose, Ruiz, Trenoweth and J. R. Flynn were the successful jockeys of the afternoon. Ruiz rode a fine race on Earl and his finish on First Flier when he dead-heated with Mordennis was not less remarkable.

The weather was bright and warm and the course was in pretty fine condition. The Moderate Plate of 6 furlongs, for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division opened the proceedings of the day. A field of 14 Arab sprinters started in this race in which Diamond King, Mechanic, Grey Stone and Fury attracted most attention. Natal who carried 8-2, was not well fancied as he was not good with a weight over eight stones. There is no doubt that in the past Natal had proved himself, a very low weight carrier. How far jockeyship was responsible for this one cannot say; but in the hands of Brown yesterday he showed that he could have won easily with half a stone more. All Joy placed and paid a good dividend.

In the Galway Plate which followed Gipsy's Advice and Dorian declined leaving a field of 15 to start. Attention centred on Senparison and Veiled Ceataity. They ran first and second and though the dividends were poor the result was popular. Resemorder secured the third place a long way behind. A huge field of twenty four started in the interesting event known as the Arab Pony Derby. This was a terms race W. I. with penalties. On his past performance Ferry Boat and Aladdin by Brown was made favourite and Alladin second in demand. Some support was also given to Tit Bits and Good morning. Just near home Aladdin was beaten by Innocence, a rank outsider. Rs. 1,316 was paid for win. Ferry Boat secured the third place.

The First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate of 1½ miles for Arabs was an event of considerable interest, though the field was rather poor in quality and quantity. Kayid declined leaving Anaiza to contest the issue with Collingwood. Collingwood was considered as a moral certainty in this race after the manner he won the Hadapsur Plate 1½ miles at the 3rd Extra Meeting. In that race he carried 9-13 on a wet course and defeated Earl and Dowlat easily. Great was the surprise when he was beaten by Earl over the same distance when Earl carried two pounds extra and he five pounds less! A little reflexion would show that there is nothing surprising in this. The condition of the course in the Hadaspur Plate explains why he was able to beat his field so easily, though carrying a heavy impost. The race was slow, and as the good stayer he is he could come up as he liked when the others were in difficulties in the mud. Yesterday he had to run over a dry course which enabled Earl and Anaiza to make a fast race and he had no time to catch them up. Collingwood is real stayer and should meet with little opposition in the Governor's Cup.

A small but classy field ran in the Aga Khan Cup of 1½ miles. Mordennis was selected as the first favourite and St. Quinn and One received support, After parading before the stands they were lined before the grand stand and sent to a beautiful start, Mordennis never kept his backers in doubt as he was ahead throughout the journey, First Flier, however, challenged most vigorously in the straight and a fine race resulted in which the judge was not able to separate them. Ruiz and Trenoweth rode splendidly. Sportsmen will be glad to learn that First Flier has recovered his English form. St. Quin did not impress us much before the start. He appeared nervous and was in a lather of perspiration. One ran disappointingly. The beautiful cup was on view but we are unable to say how the presentation was made in view of the dead-heat. We believe that a replica will be made and presented to each of the winning owners.

Though only 4 started in the Poona Plate it was nevertheless an exceedingly interesting event at Roubaix, who carried 1 stone and 2 pounds less than Quarryman was considered the greatest certainty of the day. The distance being 5 furlongs most people thought that Quarryman had no chance against the renowned Roubaix, Verge, the stable companion, was ridden by Barnett and, strange to say, though he is a great spointer who has fought Quarryman successfully in Bombay, he was not the candidate that attracted public fancy. In the race he had to come to the rescue as it was evident in the turn that Roubaix was in difficulties. Verge then challenged Quarryman and a great race ensued resulting in a dead-heat after a desperate finish The dead heat was run off after the last race amidst considerable enthusiasm and excitement as it was a match worth seeing both in point of view of the horses and jockeys for Brown and Barnett are both crack horsemen. Quarryman had the better of Verge in the run off. Stamina prevailed but it must be admitted that the horsemanship of Brown contributed not a little to their remarkable victory. Brown rode with consummate judgment and skill and was accorded a tremendous ovation on his return such as was never witnessed at any race meeting in Western India.

The last race of the day resulted in a poor start, Anthracite won easily from Birthday Clothes. Country Lad the hope of many was never in the race while Royal Band Cyanite and Masboot three well backed candidates would only figure in the "also ran."

Captain Crawford the Judge must have had a most trying time in deciding the verdicte of most of the races as dead heats and shorter margins were the order of the day.

Details:—

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Mr. R. R. S.'s NATAL, 8-2, Brown 1
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's ALL JOY, 7-9, Rose. 2
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's ANGLER, 8-2 Mujeed 3
Mr. K. Casumbhoy's TAWDRY, 8-10, O'Brien 4

The Race:—Bayonet flashed out and led the field at a smart pace, he was followed by Beadmaker, Fury, Mechanic. They ran in the order named till the turn where Natal drew out and challenged the leader and going strong in the distance he win from All Joy and Angler who also displaced the leaders down the steaight afteh drawing away from the bunch. Won by 1½ length, 2¼ lengths, short head.

Time:—1 min. 23 1/5 secs.

Favourite:—Diamond King.

Totes paid:—Rs. 121-8 win; Rs. 43-8, Rs. 79, and Rs. 14/8 places.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400.

Mr. A. Hope's SENPARISON, 8-1, Rose
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's VEILED CERTAINTY, 9-0, J. R. Flynn .....
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ROSEMORDER, 8-0, Townsend .....
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's DECORUM, 7-12, Buckley 4

Did not run:—Gipsy's Advice, Dorian.

The Race:—From a bad send off Senparison showed the way to Rosemorder and Veiled Certainty, they continued to race in this order until the 7 furlongs post where Rosemorder fell back and Saunterer came into view. Senparison maintained his position on the rails and led the field into the straight, in the distance Veiled Certainty and Rosemorder challenged but the former won comfortably by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, head. Decorum with rush.

Time:—2 min. 11 4-5 secs.

Favourites:—Senparison and Veiled Certainty.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 21-8; Places Rs. 16, Rs. 16, and Rs. 38.

Trainer:—E. C. Ramshaw.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Mr. Heath's INNOCENCE, 8-8, S. J. Meekings .....
Messrs. R. S. Captain and T. V. Shroff's ALADDIN, 8-4, Ruiz 2
Mr. Abdul Latif Mandil's FERRY BOAT 9-1, Brown 3
Mr. S. D. Magarabi's WHITE ROSE, 6-10, Northmore .....

The Race:—As soon as they were sent away Aladdin went to the front with White Rose and Ferry Boat as his nearest attendants, at the 3 furlong post they were joined by Innocence who later drew level with the leaders. At the turn Aladdin still held the advantage and looked like winning when Innocence well ridden vigorously challenged, and won on the post by 1 length, head, neck. Ferry Boat placed third, and White Rose fourth in what was a most exciting race.

Time:—1 min. 23 1-5 secs.

Favourites:—Ferry Boat and Aladdin.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 1,316; places Rs. 122, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 18.

Trainer:—T. Ferguson Jr.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,520.

General N. O. Khan's EARL, 8-9, Ruiz
Mr. R. R. S.'s ANAIZA, 8-5, Brown 2
Mr. Heath's PORTCULLIS, 7-9, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. R. A. Gahagan's COLLINGWOOD, 9-8, Barnett .....

Did not run:—Koyid, Fusilier.

The Race:—They were sent away on even terms with Earl slightly in front of Anaiza and Collingwood, this order was maintained from the 1½ post to the 6 furlong post where Collingwood and Anaiza, reduced the margin by which Earl was leading them, and from furlongs to the turn they were fairly close up, from the turn a great race was seen between Earl, Collingwood, Anaiza and Portcullis and after a game fight Earl won from Anaiza and Portcullis by 1¾ lengths, ¼ length ½ length.

Time:—2 min. 23secs.

Favourite:—Collingwood.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 60-8; places Rs. 15, Rs. 14-8, and Rs. 25.

Trainer:—Sadulla Khan.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000.

Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's MORDENNIS 9-0, Trenoweth 1*
Mr. T. M. Thadeus' FIRST FLIER, 9-0, Ruiz 1*
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's ST. QUIN, 9-0, Barnett 3
Mr. A. Conningham's HELFORD, 9-0, Northmore 4

*Dead heat.

The Race:—After the groad parade before the stands, they were given up and sent away to a fine start, Mordennis at once assuming command from Dersingham, One and St. Quin. At the 1 mile post, Dersingham took over the command and lead the field to the 5 furlongs post, when Mordnnis once again came to the front. Helford, who was slightly left at the start, was moving pretty fast. First Flier also moved fast and joined them at the 2nd furpost at the turn Mordennis and First Flier were fighting desperately with St. Quin on the outside, the first named pair could not be separated on the post, 1 length, 3 lengths. Stakes divided.

Favourite:—Mordennis.

Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 15 and Rs. 72; place, Rs. 13 and Rs. 31; place Rs. 22/8.

Time:—2 minutes, 37 4/5 seconds.

Trainers:—T. Redfern and T. Ferguson.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

Mr. R. R. S.'s QUARRYMAN, 9-7, Brown. 1*
Mr. M. Goculdass' VERGE, 9-7, Barnett. 1*
Messrs. M. Goculdass, Garda and S. Jeeram's ROUBAIX, 8-5, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's SYMREX, 8-0, Harrison 4

*Dead heat.

The Race:—After a splendid start Quarryman and Verge set out for their epic contest, the first named was slightly in front of the latter at 2 furlough post; at the turn they were abreast and contested every inch down the straight and were inseparable on the post where they dead heated, 1½ lengths in front of Roubaix. The dead heat was run off after the last race, and after a glorious race, Quaryman won on the post by a neck in the timing of 1 minute, 7 4/5 seconds.

Favourites:—Roubaix and Verge.

Tote paid:—Win, Rs. 11 and Rs. 9; place, Rs. 17/8 and Rs. 26/8.

Time:—1 minute, 3 3/5 seconds.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

After the run off, Rs. 13/8 was paid on Quaryman.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ANTHRACITE, 9-5, J. R. Flynn 1
Aga Coochick Shah's BIRTHDAY CLOTHES, 7-5, Lynch 2
Messrs. Ramshaw and Nanjee's PANTOMIME II, 9-3, Rose 3
Mr. R. R. S.'s CYANITE, 9-7, Brown. 4

Did not run:—Dunskey.

The Race:—As soon as the Barrier was released, Birthday Clothes was seen in her strides followed by Cyanie and Anthracite. The leader held a clear lead ih front of a field that was sent off to a poor start. At the turn Anthracite and Pantomime joined the leader and after a good race Anthracite won by ¾ lengths, ¼ length, ½ length. Miss Rollestone, Mary and Gladiator dwelt at the start.

Time:—1 min. 30 secs.

Favourite:—Country Lad.

Totes paid:—Win. Rs. 170; places Rs. 70, Rs. 42-8, and Rs. 83.

Trainer:—A Templeman.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Preceedings opened to-day with the R. A. F. Plate for which Pomade was the only absentee. Brandichoke was the favourite at 5 to 4 but later hardened to even money. Gun Carriage was the outsider of the party. He extinguished all his chances by running wide. Silver Lining came to grief at the fourth flight. After that it became a certainty for Mr. Scott's stable. Brandichoke was first over the last flight, but Sea Lad beat him. In the Plassey Plate they put up Chatterbox's number but he did not start. Fiasco was a very hot favourite and he justified the confidence reposed in him by winning as he liked. There was a false start in the race, Slippery Ann being the worst offender. She ran prominently at the race but Fiasco beat her quite easily. In the Maiden Handicap, Valentine's Brook was the hottest favourite of the evening. It was no race at all, Valentines Brook streaked to the front stayed there. In the Townshend Plate Eyght elected to start. It was a good betting race, four of them being backed. No Ball dwelt at the start and lost a few lengths. Nevertheless he led at one part of the race but Pomade had been nursed and came strong and won easily. The Middleton Plate came as a godsend to pencillers. Bal sam, on whom any one could write his ticket took a long lead at the start—Seastream nursed Jim well and overlasting, a hot challenge off Bideawee, won comfortably. Totalizators paid Rs. 350 on every ten rupee ticket.

THE TOWNSHEND PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

Mr. Thomas' POMADE, 9-10, Pullin .....
Mr. Galstaun's NO BALL, 8-13, Hayhoe 2
Mr. Ahmed's LE SOLEIL, 8-11, Walker

Also Ran:—Zelia 7-7 (car. 7-9), Leader 8-11, Verland Rose 8-9, Lough Corrib 8-11, Andoversford 7-13.

Totes paid:—Rs. 65 win; Rs. 19, Rs. 16, and Rs. 17 places.

Betting:—9 to 4 No Bell and Le Soleil, fives Verland Rose, sixes Pomade, sevens Andoversford; longer prices others.

The Race:—Lough Corrib was quickest away and led the field at a smart pace. No Ball was slow away but coming very quickly, he soon overhauled them all and two furlongs from home assumed command and for a time flattered his connections. But then Pomade came at him and beat him by 4 lengths, 3 lengths, between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min 30 secs.

THE MIDLETON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Mr. Dass' BALSAM, 7-10, (car. 7-4), Seastream .....
Mr. Mullick's BIDEAWEE, 9-12, Harrison
Mr. Smith's CLEMATIS, 7-12, White 3

Also Ran:—Jem Crack 8-4, Watch Tower 9-1.

Totes paid:—Rs. 350 win; Rs. 123 and Rs. 31 places.

Betting:—Evens Watch Tower, 5 to 2 Jem Crack, 7 to 2 Bideawee sixes Clematis, twenties Balsam,

The race:—Balsam aided by his light impost led from start to finish and won by 2 lengths, short head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—2 mins. 40 secs.

THE MATCH.—Dist. 1 mile, 3 furlongs.

Zemindar of Nazergunj and Mr. Gilford's MISS DRAKE, 11-0, Mr. Gilford 1
Mr. Bird's SUMURUN, 10-4, Capt. Deane. 2

Totes paid:—Rs. 18 win.

Betting:—7 to 4 Miss Drake, evens Sumurun.

The race:—Miss Drake led all along and on by 3 lengths.

Time:—No time taken.

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

FINAL POSITIONS.

"BY LEG-BEFORE."

The 1919 County Championship has been decided and Yorkshire are again top of the table with Kent a very good second. There is a greater disparity in the number of matches played by the respective counties this year as is shown in the table brought up to date. Yorkshire have won the championship for the tenth time and a four championships better than Lancashire, but one under Surrey's record and two under Nottinghamshire's. Notts scored their first ten championships between 1873 and 1890, their eleventh being in 1907. Surrey scored their first eight victories between 1887 and 1895 failing only in 1893. Yorkshire claimed their first championship in 1893, second in 1896, third in 1898, fourth in 1900, fifth in 1901, sixth in 1902, seventh in 1905, eighth in 1908, ninth in 1912 and now the tenth. Kent won in 1906, 1909, 1910 and 1913. Here is the table at the end of the 1919 season agreeing with the percentage figures cabled out by Reuter:—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Percentage.
Yorkshire	26	12	11	3	46.15
Kent	14	6	7	1	42.85
Notts	14	5	8	1	35.71
Surrey	20	7	10	3	35.00
Somerset	12	4	5	3	33.33
Lancashire	24	8	12	4	33.33
Hants	16	5	7	4	31.25
Gloster	16	4	5	7	25.00
Derbyshire	14	3	3	8	21.42
Leicester	14	3	5	6	21.42
Sussex	20	4	5	11	20.00
Northants	12	2	6	4	16.66
Middlesex	14	2	9	3	14.28
Essex	18	2	12	4	11.11
Warwickshire	14	1	7	6	07.14

Altogether 124 matches have been played of which there have been 56 draws, 67 finished and one a tie.

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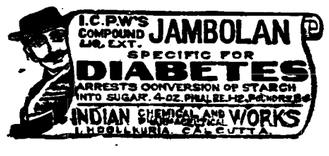

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WALKER SCORES FINELY.

(By Leg-Before.)

Poona can turn out three Rugby Fifteens—Poona Gymkhana, Military Accounts and the Combined British Infantry (Kirkee) and of the three the last named combination is the strongest. A fortnight or so ago, the Depot team visited Bombay and lost to the Bombay Gymkhana by two dropped goals (8 points) to nil and beat the only other Bombay XV by five tries (15 points) to nil, and the Bombay Gymkhana have upon each occasion that they have met the Records, beaten them. Thus it must be presumed that the Combined British Infantry and the Bombay Gymkhana are the two best Fifteens in Bombay Presidency. On Saturday, the visitors tried conclusions with the Bombay Gymkhana once again and the result was a draw of two tries (six points) each.

The weather conditions were all that could be desired even if the ball did assume the proportions of a pudding as play proceeded but the ground was dry yet soft and there was something of a breeze which tempered the conditions and which did not interfere materially with the play. The Gymkhana were without Capt. F. H. Wickham who has gone to Simla on Military business, N. L. Inkson, not having recovered from the injury of last week, Cable, still suffering from his Badminton accident and H. B. Moore who was previously engaged to play cricket. Still the Gymkhana had a capable full back in Major A. B. MacPherson, who if at times slow never missed a field and certainly put in some capital defensive work. The Depot were re-inforced by Lieut. Jones who is a powerful and clever forward, and Ramsay at stand-off half instead of Daniells.

PATCHY PLAY IN PART.

It was a patchy game. There were occasions when play possessed a degree of sparkle about it but there were times when the ball was kept light unnecessarily in view of the state of the ground and handling possibilities of the ball. It was a strenuous game and the weightier scrum of the Combined British Infantry enabled the visitors to provide more control over the play than was the case with the Gymkhana. It was a pity that the ground was not marked out completely and distinctly. There was no dead-ball line and the referee had to guess when the ball was in "touch-in-goal." As a mater of fact the first try scored by the Depot was not a try at all, for the ball had gone out of play before Cowgill was awarded the try. That was hardly the Referee's fault but he might have given the C. B. I. a try later on when it appeared that Roberts grounded the ball fairly and also when C. C. Davey performed similarly within the first few minutes of the match.

The fine weather attracted a goodly crowd, one of the biggest assemblages at a Rugby match this season which augurs well for the match of the season to take place on the Oval on Monday evening next when the Poona Gymkhana will be Bombay's visitors. So far the Bombay Gymkhana have not been beaten this season but on Saturday, the Infantrymen were leading within ten minutes of time by 6 points to 3 and just before time Major MacPherson fell on, the ball which appeared to be under Stringer's control, and so stopped a rush. Then again Cheminais made a bad kick which put the C. B. I. men in a scoring position which was prevented by Walker's fleetness and collaring abilities.

HOW THE PLAY WENT.

The Gymkhana kicked off from the maidan end against the breeze and up the slope and the immediate exchanges were interesting. As a result of a good raking touch finding kick by MacIntosh, play was in the Depot twenty-five and from the first scrum, the Gymkhana got the ball and Walker carried away in fine style but only to lose the ball just this side of the goal line. Still keeping up a hot attack, wild game "the dummy" and then passed to MacIntosh who looked to have sent Davey just over the line under the bar. A fine yard scrum was ordered and succeeding a forward pass, Stringer made a burst which was nipped in the bud. Some good passing and some erratic handling followed and when the Gymkhana monopolised the Depot's twenty-five, Padjett, Weld and Breddin showed up in handling and Mumford being well up, he took the ball and scored an undebated try which Mac Intosh failed to convert, although from a good position.

Leading by three points to nil after five minutes of the game had gone encouraged the Gymkhana but from the "drop-out" the Combined British Infantry went ahead. Archer was well tackled and from the scrum Macdonell sent the ball to Cheminais who was bundled into touch ball and all. There was an exchange of kicking then, MacPherson getting the ball well up the field but Stringer gave his side twenty yards with a fine kick down the line. There was a succession of scrums and the Depot at times pushed the Gymkhana off the ball. The Gymkhana scrum, however, broke up, and there was not much chance for the visitors to get away. Another unerring touch kick by Stringer paved the way for his side to hard-press the Gymkhana who were forced to touch-down. Davey and MacIntosh made headway, but Cheminais lost the ball and play settled in the Gymkhana half. Stringer again attempted a burst through but Mac Pherson sent the ball back for Jewell to find touch. After some hard-fought play, Archer was responsible for an individual effort which was followed by a run by Walker when he was sent into touch. Following the line-out, Cowgill punted down the field and followed up at a tidy pace. It was then that the ball seemed to go into touch-in-goal, but Cowgill was awarded a try and the kick by Stringer from an awkward angle failed.

C. B. I. EQUALISE SCORE.

This happened after play had been in progress for seventeen minutes. The Depot occupied the Gymkhana half and Wied sent the ball into neutral territory as the result of an off-side penalty kick. A kicking duel between the respective full backs preceded some smart short passing in the C. B. I. ranks. The Depot were very quick but not clever enough for the collaring of the Gymkhana. Another free kick favoured the Gymkhana but Jewell turned the advantage in favour of his own side. There was a magnificent corkscrew run by Roberts about this time and it deserved a better fate. Big accurate kicking by Stringer followed and a penalty was awarded the C. B. I.'s for Padgett passing the ball when on the ground. Stringer just failed to score from this. Just before half time Stringer twisted himself when passing to Archer and on resumption the ball was sent out the Depot half. Half time scores:—
BOMBAY GYMKHANA 1 try (Three points.)
COMBINED BRITISH INFANTRY, 1 try (Three points.)

Upon resumption a fast game was expected and the Gymkhana had the advantage in the matter of ends,. It was soon seem that the Depot players were bent on playing theGymkhana to a stand-still, if possible. They attacked with resolute fashion and Stringer was early evidence. Some exceedingly fine dribbling by Stringer and then by Farquharson made play interesting and MacPherson at back had a lot on his shoulders. Archer just missed a drop at goal and the Depot kept up a splendid pressure. They failed at combination. Individual effort pays only now and then. Several players dodged well but on some occasions those in possession lose ground Capt. Thomas made a mark about half-way and Stringer found touch well into the Gymkhana twenty-five. From this line out Capt. Thomas fastened on to the throw out, meant for a Gymkhana player and he had an easy run over the line at the corner and Stringer's kick at goal dropped short.

Leading by 6 points to 3, the C. B. I.'s placed Lieut. Jones at outside half and his knowledge of general tactics, ability to tackle and sound (as a rule) play suggested that the Gymkhana were in for their krst defeat But Walker made an excellent run and was beaten by Stringer and the later made a mark in his own twenty-five. MacIntosh took the ball which did not find touch and sent the ball into the Depot 25 where a line-out followed. Mid-field play followed and from a scrum and the ball seemed hardly to be put into the scrum. Macdonell possessed and gave Walker a lighting pass who took it nn the run Walker turned outside and then went in as if to beat Stringer on Stringer's left. Just a yard from Stringer, Walker swerved outward—a pretty movement—left Stringer standing and made straight for a try which he obtained to the accompaniment of much cheering. It was a really first-class bit of play on Walker's part. Wil failed at the kick which was not to be wondered at considering the angle. Apart from the fact that Walker's try again made scoring equal, it was a tit-bit in Rugby football. The success was followed by an excellent bit of play by Farquharson. Play developed in to an open style but there was not much work amongst the backs until Davey was collared beautifully when well away. Another very fine run by Farquharson preceded a poor cross kick by Cheminais which luckily did not have the egect of the C. B. I. scoring, thanks to Walker. Result:

Bombay Gymkhana 6 points (2 tries).
Kirkee C. B. I. Depot 6 points (2 tries).

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana R F. C:—Major A. B. MacPherson; F. J. Cheminais, C. C. Davey, T. D. MacIntosh and J. S. Walker; R. H. Wild, (stand-off) and Macdonell, (scrum); A. W. Bredin, G. F. C. Mumford, J. D. Lewis, W. J. Moore, T. R. Farquharson, J. Hyslop, C. N. Rich and W. R. Padgett.

Combined British Infantry (Kerkee):—Pte. Jewell; Pte L. Roberts, Pte. W. Stringer, Pte. W. Archer and Sgt. W. Cowgill; Pte. S. Francis (scrum) and Lt.-Cpl. H. J. Ramsay (stand-off); Capt. Thomas, Lieut. Jones, Lieut. Fraser, Pte. L. Harris, Pte. S. Saxby, Pte. W. G. Davies, Pte. S. Wilson and Pte. S. Godwin.

Referee.—C. G. Sweet.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

Mr. Vasant Raghunath B.Sc., (Glasgow) M. R. San I. will give the second of his series of lectures on the 'Sanitary Problems of India at the Guild Reading Room (Kennedy Bridge) at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), to-day. The meeting is open to the public.

HINDU GYM. V. ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Another cricket match was played between the "A" team cricketers of the Hindu Gymkhana and the Elphinstone C. C. on the Esplanade ground, resulting in a win for the Hindus. The scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Reporter c Dalvi b Shivram 10; Elchinada b Rana 3; S. Gandhi c Dalvi b Shivram 9; Kapadia c Kharwar b Shivram 26; Parukh b Rana 3; Mulla lbw b Rana 17; Bhappoo lbw b Rana 4; Daruwalla b Wagle 8; Karanjia not out 5; Bulsara b Rana 0; Wadia c Dalvi b Shivram 0; Extras 4; Total 89.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Kantak c Karanjia b Bhappoo 28; Vithal st. b Wadia 18; Pupala c Elchidana b Wadia 0; Dalvi b Wadia 15; Wagle c Kapadia b Wadia 1; Shivram c Mulla b Bhappoo 20; Kharwa c Daruwalla b Bhappoo 8; M. Rana lbw b Bhappoo 0; Shroff c Gandhi b Bhappoo 0; Pai not out 4; C. Rana run out 1; Extras 2; total 103.

PARSI GYM. VS. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE C. C.

Parsi Gymkhana played a cricket match with St. Xavier's College Cricket Club, on the Gymkhana ground. The game ended in a win for the Home team which scored up 204, out of which Mehta contributed 92. The visitors replied by 74 runs for 8 wickets Memon scored the highest (14), for the visitors, Fernandez and Jewell coming next, each contributing 13.

PUNJAB DISTURBANCES.

PANDIT MALVIYA'S MOTION FOR COMMISSION.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 10th, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will move for appointment of a commission consisting of gentlemen unconnected with the Indian Administration to enquire into (A) The causes of the recent disturbances in the Punjab and (B) the propriety of the measures adopted in dealing with them, and to invest the said commission with the legal authority to annul or moify sentences passed by the Martial Law Commission or by the Magistrates specially empowered to deal with summarily with cases alleged to have been connected with the said disturbances.

Mr. K. K. Chanda will move for the appointment of a mixed committee to investigate, (1) the causes and nature of recent outbreaks of disorder in Delhi and (2) the circumstances of firing upon crowds in Calcutta in April last. He will also move for the removal of summer headquarters of the Punjab Government from Simla.

At the meeting of 12th, Mr. H. F. Howard will introduce the Indian Coinage Act Amendment Bill and also a bill to remove the restrictions imposed on the withdrawal of capital from the money market by companies.

The Commander-in-Chief will introduce Cantonments Act Amendment Bill and Sir George Barnes will introduce the Indian Merchant Shipping Acts Amendment Bill.

Sir William Vincent will introduce the Indian Arms Act Amendment Bill and the Cinematograph Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. Shafi will introduce the Dacca University Bill.

PUNJAB ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

COMMENTS OF "MADRAS TIMES."

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

Referring to H. E. the Viceroy's speech regarding the enquiry into disorders in the Punjab, the "Madras Times" says it is satisfactory to note that at last the Imperial Government have decided to make a stand and that there is to be no going back on the policy of unwavering support to Local authorities.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

GOWD SARASWATS BEAT PARSI GYM.

Pai's fine innings of 47 and Wagle's handsome bowling analysis of 6 wickets for 11 runs were the principal features of the match between the Parsi Gymkhana and the Gowd Saraswat C. C., which was played on the former's ground yesterday. The Saraswat captain played beautiful cricket, making quite a number of pretty strokes, chief among which were five 4's. Wagle was in brilliant bowling form yesterday, claiming no less than 6 victims, 4 of whom he clean bowled. He bowled with such deadly effect that the gymkhana were disposed of for a poor 45, and only one batsman, M. Reporter, was able to enter into double figures. On the Gymkhana side, Chothia had the best analysis, capturing 3 wickets for 3 runs apiece. The scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

A. H. Wadia b Wagle	
B. S. Sanjana lbw b Wagle	
M. Reporter c V. A. Dalvi b Wagle	14
S. M. Chothia b Pilgaonkar	
H. Vajifdar b Pilgaonkar	
P. D. Nallasett b Wagle	
F. Pavri run out	
S. B. Cooper b Wagle	
P. D. Dastur c M. D. Pai b Pilgaonkar	0
P. B. Lam not out	
P. H. Daruwala b Wagle	1
Extras	13
Total	45

GOWD SARASWAT C. C.

V. V. Kantak lbw b Daruwala	11
M. R. Dhond c Vajifdar b Daruwala	0
V. A. Dalvi b Vajifdar	15
B. M. Dalvi c Chothia b Vajifdar	2
D. K. Telang c Pavri b Vajifdar	4
M. D. Pai c Daruwala b Chothia	27
R. A. Wagle b Vajifdar	0
M. N. Nadkarni b Daruwala	21
V. D. Pai c Dastur b Chothia	10
S. B. Pilgaonkar b Chothia	1
A. G. Mulgaokar not out	5
Extras	26
Total	142

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsi Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wagle	11	6	11	6
Pilgaonkar	11	3	21	3

Gawd Saraswat C. C. Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Daruwala	13	0	53	3
Vajifdar	16	5	38	4
Sanjana	5	1	16	0
Chothia	4	0	9	3

HINDU GYMKHANA-"B" TEAM-V. F. F. CAMPBELL AND CO. C. C.

The "B" team of the Hindu Gymkhana played a cricket match on Saturday with Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Company's Cricket Club on the former's ground. It resulted in a win for the Home team by 26 runs. The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Mulgaonkar retired 32; Gandhi b Jehangir 0; Pardeshi st. b Contractor 60; D. Telang c and b Contractor 30; Jai b Shete 7; Date not out 3; Divecha not out 4. The rest did not bat, the innings having been declared closed. Extras 17; total 153.

FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL AND CO'S C. C.

Taylor c Jai b Dadarkar 13; Talpade b Date 1; Black b Date 2; Bunbury c and b Date 8; Shete c and b Dadarkar 83; Contractor b Date 0; Jehangir lbw b Date 0; Parshuram b Jai 3; Marker c Jai b Telang 0; Wamanrao st. b Telang 0; Pathare not out 1; Extras 16; Total 127.

AHMEDBAD FIRST TRIBUNAL.

ACCUSED NO. 4 AND THE POLICE.

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 5.

On the reassembling of the first Tribunal to-day at the Nowroji Hall, a witness named Ratilal Jamnadas for accused No. 3, Iswar Kuber, was examined by Mr. Muljibhoy Solanki, pleader. Witness deposed as to frames made earring (?) and bangles for Ruttanluxmi who was his brother's widow. Witness identified his hand-writing from the goldsmith's book.

Nine defence witnesses were examined by Mr. Ardeshir D. Karaka, pleader, on behalf of accused No. 7 Nathu Vali. They deposed that the accused was dealing as an agent for purchasing and selling horses, and was doing several other businesses, showing that his pecuniary circumstances were very good.

Four witnesses were examined by Mr. Muljibhoy Soleanki, pleader, on behalf of accused No. 10, Jiva Lalu. They deposed that the accused was in possession of three horses and doing money-lending business.

DEFENCE ADDRESSES.

After lunch Mr. Kalidas J. Javari for accused Nos. 1 and 6, Mr. Mahomed Nazir Shaikh for accused No. 4, Mr. Manilal P. Setalvad for accused No. 5 and Mr. A. D Karaka for accused No. 7 delivered their addresses.

This case was commenced on the 22nd ultimo, 36 prosecution witnesses were examined and 33 defence witnesses were examined in this case. Khan Bahadur Hussenkhan's house looting case will be taken up on Monday. There are five accused in this case.

FOURTH ACCUSED.

Mr. Mahomed Nazir Shaikh arguing on behalf of accused No. 4, Rasul Oomar submitted that nothing was traced from the search of his house and it was alleged that his client dug out two bundles one of Rs. 200 and another of Rs. 950 from two different places. The panchtnama clearly showed that No. 4 had neither the possession nor the control over any one of these places and the guilt could not be shouldered over him in the light of the fact that the police had him with them from nine in the morning till late in the afternoon when the panchatnama was drawn up. Presumably arrangements were made, and then a formal panchatnama drawn up. It is admitted that Jamadar Gulam Mohiuddin took keen interest in the searches in the Tanksal Pole. He himself is an inhabitant of the Pole and there is a longstanding enmity between his family and the family of the accused's master Moulvie Fatihuddin. Gulam Mohiuddin obviously knew of the existence of certain articles and the rest was easy. Connect No. 4 who was staying about 30 yards from the place and pay off some of the old scores with the family! The gold chain in article 115 is not identified. The articles have been dug out and the evidence to connect No. 4 is to be got at and what was more easy than to get a couple of boys from his own street to depose as was dictated by Gulam Mohiuddin? The search comes up on the 17th and though most of the witnesses are alleged to have given information the same day, yet no attempt is made to take down their statements before the 23rd. These witnesses are apparently brought to show the complicity of No. 4 in the loot of Rao Bahadur's house.

"PATCH-WORK."

"You are asked," Mr. Shaikh said, "to believe that these two witnesses, Karim and Munshe, were sitting quietly and composedly viewing the whole affair as if it were a big tamasha," when all honest people in Ahmedabad were on that terrible day afraid of their own skins. This is put up to implicate an innocent man in order to satisfy personal ends. Moreover, it is very cogent that for 3 hours these people were there. Moreover, the stooping posture in which, it is alleged, the accused carried the bundle is altogether impracticable when we came to practical demonstration. The police had one predominating purpose in their mind; that was to be achieved and that to see how No. 4 came in their clutches after the discovery of money. The whole was a patch-work which on close scrutiny it would be impossible to support. "To ask your Honours to believe that cock and bull story of seeing No. 4 is to insult the intelligence of this Hon. Court. The prosecution have miserably railed to connect Rasul with the dacoity and that charge is unsustainable and the charge of retaining could not be sustained as no direct possession or identity was conclusively established."

SIR MICHAEL O'DWYER.

TO PRESIDE OVER ARMY COMMITTEE!

A special cable to the "C. and M. Gazette" states:—Lord Esher does not accompany the Military Commission to India. The local enquiry, therefore, will be in charge of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the Vice-Chairman. So India has not seen the last of the Punjab ex-satrap!—"The Tribune."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

AGENDA FOR TO-DAY'S SENATE MEETING.

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, at 5-45 p.m., when the following business will be transacted:—

The degree of B.Ag., B.Com., B.E., M.B.B.S., B.Sc., B.A., LL.B., M.Ag., M.A., M.D., and M.S., will be conferred on candidates before the other business is taken up.

2. Four members of the Syndicate for the ensuing year, of whom one must be a Head or Professor of a College affiliated to the University will be elected.

The following is a list of candidates nominated for election. Mr. A. M. Masani, the only Professor nominated, is declared duly elected a member of the Syndicate for the ensuing year. A ballot will be taken at the Meeting in accordance with the provisions of General Regulation 99 for the election of the remaining three members.

(1) Principal A. M. Masani.—Proposed and seconded by Drs. N. A. F. Moos and N. F. Surveyor; Messrs. M. K. Shaikh and H. J. Bhabha; and by Mr. J. D. Bharda and Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

(2) Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar,—Proposed and seconded by the Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye and Professor V. G. Kale; and by Dr. N. A. F. Moos and Sir Temulji B. Nariman.

(3) Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Proposed and seconded by the Honourable Principal R. P. Paranjpye and Professor V. G. Kale; and by Principal A. C. L. Wilkinson and Professor Shaikh Abdulkadir Surfraz.

(4) Dr. R. N. Ranina.—Proposed and seconded by the Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye and Professor V. G. Kale; the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan and Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar; and by the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh and the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.

(5) Mr. H. F. Bhabha.—Proposed and seconded by the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan and Dr. N. A. F. Moos.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan has given notice of his intention to move—

"That as recommended by the Syndicate, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Bar.-at-Law, be assigned to the Faculty of Law."

Mr. F. D. Bharda has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Joint Examination Board and the Syndicate—

"That the Senate is of opinion that Pali be retained as an additional language for the School-leaving Examination of 1920 and that Government be requested to agree to this proposal."

Dr. R. N. Ranina has given notice of his intention to move (re. a proposal to reduce the compounding fee payable by registered graduates):—

"That, as recommended by the Syndicate, *for* the figure "25" occurring in General Regulation 105 (page 50 of the Calendar for 1919-20) *substitute* the figure "10."

AN AMENDMENT TO DR. RANINA'S MOTION.

Mr. J. R. Gharpure has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

In General Regulation 105 (page 50 of the Calendar for 1919-20), in line 2, after "Rs. 2" *insert* "for a period of ten years."

FATAL JUMP FROM SECOND FLOOR

On Sunday morning Mr. A. R. King, Acting Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Bai Bhikaiji, a Parsi woman aged 60 years.

The deceased was the sister of Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy Customwalla. She was brought to Bombay by her son as she was not right in her mind. She was living with her brother, Mr. Customwalla in Bombay. On Saturday at 11-30 a.m. when her brother was going out he saw her at home and when he was returning home about 1-30 p.m. he heard on the way that his sister had jumped down from the second floor of their dwelling house at Ghoga Street, Fort. She was instantly removed to the G. T. Hospital where she expired at 4 p.m. She was a widow and had been ill since August. Her mind was affected by illness.

The jury returned a verdict of death by having jumped to the ground from the second floor of a house, whilst in an unsound state of mind.

FATAL FALL AFTER QUARREL.

Mr. A. R. King, Acting Coroner, concluded the enquiries regarding the death of Ahmedali Syed Akbarali, a Mahomedan aged about 35 years, residing at 4th Kamatipura Lane.

On August 24, one Lal Mahomed, a tenant living in the same building with the deceased was bathing under a water-tap, when the deceased's wife shouted to him to close the tap. As he did not do so, the deceased came down near the tap and a quarrel ensued. During the course of the quarrel it was alleged, the deceased stabbed Lal Mahomed with a knife on his stomach and shoulder. Lal Mahomed thereupon threw the deceased on the staircase near which there was a curry-stone. The deceased fell on it and his skull was fractured. He was then removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died.

The jury returned a verdict that the death was due to the injuries on the deceased's head sustained by him when in a quarrel he was thrown on the floor by Lal Mahomed who had been stabbed by the deceased with a knife.

A DEBTOR'S SUICIDE.

Mr. A. R. King, Acting Coroner of Bombay held an inquest on the body of Abdul Karim Habib, a Mahomedan, aged 30 years.

The deceased, who was a hawker, in cloth, came to Bombay from his native place Navsari on Thursday to pay a visit to his widowed mother in connection with the Bakr-Id Holiday. He was lodging with his mother at Khadak. On Friday night he took supper with his mother and after supper he went out and returned in half an hour. He then went to sleep. Late at night his mother heard him breathing heavily and she went to him and asked him what was the matter, but he could not speak. At 10-30 p.m. Dr. Abdul Star A. Gaya, was called. He examined the deceased and advised his removal to the Hospital where he died at 3-30 a.m., next morning. A letter was found under the deceased's pillow. It was addressed to his mother and uncle to say that as he was involved in debt he took opium to put an end to his life.

A post-mortem examination was held on the body by the House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, and symptoms of opium poisoning were found. The jury recorded that the death was caused by opium poisoning which the deceased voluntarily administered to himself.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Bombay University Senate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, September 9.

Standing Committee meeting at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Garden Party at Government House, Ganeshkhind 5 p.m.

The mail steamer Khiva with the outward Mails of the 21st ultimo is expected to arrive 7 a.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per S. S. Tara via Nagapatam, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10.

Empire Revue Co., opens at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	7 15	22

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	17
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21 0
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

Intending passengers are warned that due to breaches on the line between Bayana and Bharatpur, they are likely to experience delay *en route*.

Owing to the late arrival into Delhi of Bombay-Peshawar Mail in consequence, the connection to Kalka cannot be maintained.

MARWARI VIDYALAYA.

The local Marwari Vidyalaya, the only High School in which Hindi is taught as a vernacular, is registered by the Joint Examination Board for the purpose for School Leaving Examination.

GUJERAT STORES.

The Gujerat Stores, which is to be an emporium of all Swadeshi goods was opened yesterday morning by Mr. M. K. Gandhi. The percentage of profit is fixed at 7½ per cent., on cotton goods and 12½ per cent. on woollen and silken goods.

NANDKOOVARBA ZANANA HOSPITAL.

The number of patients who have taken advantage of the Nandkoovarba Charitable Zanana Hospital Dhoraji, Kathiawar from 1st August to 31st August, is as follows:—
Mahomedans Females 896, Children 1,350. Total 2,246.
Hindoos Females 475, Children 382. Total 857.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the Association will be held at 6 p.m. on Wednesday the 10th instant at the Bombay Improvement Trust Office, when Professor G. Scrimzi will deliver a lecture on "The Financial Aspect of Housing." Mr. W. C. Shepherd, will preside.

The meeting is open to the public.

BOY DROWNED WHILE PLAYING NEAR A WELL.

On Sunday an inquest was held by Mr. A. R. King, Acting Coroner of Bombay, touching the death of a Hindu boy, Vishram Bhaga, aged 8 years. The deceased was the son of one Bhaga Balaji, a mill-hand. On Friday the child was playing with another boy Bagia Laxuman and others, near a well at Sewree. The well was full. They were throwing a stick into water. The stick went far and the deceased went to catch it when he fell in. The boy Bagia Laxuman then informed one Khandoo who went and informed the parents. The body was found on Saturday morning and was removed to the morgue.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by drowning in a well into which the deceased had accidentally fallen.

PUNJAB RELIEF FUND.

The following is a further list of subscriptions to the Punjab Relief Fund:—
Shri Melaram, 100. Sheikh Azimuddin, 5. Four anonymous items, 200. Shri Fagir Chand Keshava Das, 51. Sevetesa Anonymous items, 170. Messrs. Karisna Chandra Sukhdayalu, 1,10. Messrs. Tulsi Ram Karmachandra, 1,000. Five Anonymous items, 882. Through Mr. Paran Chand, 51. Two Anonymous items 36. Dr. Kashi Ram, 5. Anonymous, 2. B. Ram Ratan Pleader, 2. Two Anonymous items, 58. Shri Gula Mal, 15. Anonymous, 51. Shri Kotu Mal Tirath Ram, 5. Through Dr. Sant Ram Seth, 50. Shri Mati Girsdevi, 10. Shri Sahab Singh, 5. Anonymous 30. Through Motiramji two items, 35. Three Anonymous items, 187. Through Motiram Ji, 36. Messrs. Nathu Mal Kishan Singh, 50. Messrs. Sant Ram Ram Lal, 501. Shri Rup Chand, 26. Through Dr. Iswar Das, 101. Anonymous, 205. Shri Ganga Das, 10. Anonymous, 30. Lala Dhani Ram, 60. Through Mr. Labhu Ram, 300. Through Motirama, 12. Through Lala Kanhyalal, 196. Throught the Hon. Pandit M. M. Malviya, 2,000. Total 6,867.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 8th September, 1919.

GOVERNMENT'S EXCHANGE POLICY.

The veil covering the exchange outlook and Government's attitude towards the currency muddle, has been slightly lifted, and we are allowed to know something of what is being thought and contemplated in the matter at Simla. The Hon. Mr. Howard, Acting Finance Member, took the Bengal Chamber of Commerce into his confidence a few days ago and discussed with the leading Calcutta merchants the different aspects of the present exchange situation. He stated that the Government of India had been long aware of the serious difficulties which exporters had to face as a result of high and fluctuating exchange and that the Secretary of State had been kept informed of the develompents which had taken place in this country. As we have already pointed out, the urgent and by no means easy question which Government have to tackle, is to furnish the means to bridge the wide gulf btween exports and imports in India. It is impossible to finance exports without the supply of adequate funds in this country and Government are being pressed to keep the sale of Councils on a large scale. Mr. Howard, however, showed how Government could not go on indefinitely selling council drafts. They were already in an over-bought position owing to the enormous transactions of the war period and a continuation of that policy would only mean the issuing of more paper money, inflation and the accentuation of high prices and also the piling up of debt. The sale of Councils means the transfer of Indian funds to London, as it likewise means the release of Government money in this country for the convenience of trade. There are obvious limitations to this transfer of funds and they must be kept in view, considering the exchange problem.

We have all along held that the only effective remedy lies in the free imports of the precious metals and Mr. Howard admitted that a currency system, if it is to be sound and is to be placed upon a permanently satisfactory basis, must provide for the free flow of gold and silver. He was, however, of opinion that so far as silver was concerned, with China as a heavy buyer in the market, it was hopeless, for the moment, to expect any relief in that direction. But the Finance Member agreed as to the necessity and desirability of ensuring a steady inflow of gold. The Secretary of State had been buying large quantities of the yellow metal with the object of selling Councils. Arrangements have been made with the Bank of Montreal, for example, under which 30 lakhs worth of drafts on India are being sold in New York each week. But this is not calculated to solve the real difficulty. Gold will accumulate in New York or London to the credit of the Secretary of State and will not help the currency position in India. The true solution is to allow the gold to come to India in liquidation of foreign indebtedness to her so as to bridge the gulf between exports and imports. The diversion of the gold into other channels will necessitate the issue of notes and rupees in India on a large scale and this is neither practicable nor desirable. There is one serious difficulty, however, in the application of the remedy of allowing an inflow of gold into the country; and it has reference to the value at which the incoming gold is to be rated. The most curious part of the situation is that we have three or four different rates for gold at the present moment. There is the value prevalent in the outside markets and the statutory Indian value. Then there is the Governments's buying rate and the fluctuating bazar rate. In this multiplicity of rates there lies confusion and, therefore, public inconvenience and loss. It gives stimulus to speculation and discourages honest dealing. Cannot the Gordian knot be cut by permitting importers to bring gold into India and removing all Government control? Mr. Howard replied that this was not possible until Government were in a position to fix by law the legal tender value of the sovereign corresponding to the exchange rate. For a good deal of time there has been a wide divergence between the Indian legal rate and the market rate, and while Government have varied their rate for acquiring gold in response to the rising exchange, the statutory rate has remained fixed. The Finance Member stated that the statutory rate could not be altered with each variation, and as to the charge of profiteering, he replies Government stood to incur a loss over their sterling holdings. The only practicable solution according to him was to alter the Government's acquisition rate so that it should bear relation to the premium paid in respect of the pound sterling, the idea being that the acquisition price should represent the actual cost of importing gold, including the present premium on it and other charges, so as to enable India to compete with China, Japan, South America, and other countries. The Government of India have suggested this course of action to the Secretary of State and it is hoped that it will be possible to take action in that direction in a short time. It was the immediate object of Government to equalize the different gold prices and to eliminate the existing premium on gold, and it was thought that the attainment of this aim would be facilitated by the sale of imported gold.

Beyond this, Mr. Howard could hold out no better hope to traders who wanted a guarantee of a fixed exchange rate for a definite period and an assurance about an adequate quantity of Councils being offered for sale by the Secretary of State. The position was little less than a deadlock and Mr. Howard pointed out that, in view of the complexity of the problem, it was no use trying to hustle the Currency Committee into a decision which it could not easily arrive at. It was practically an admission that the Indian currency management had hopelessly broken down; and the Finance Member remarked that the question no longer was one as to how to link on the rupee at some fixed ratio to the pound sterling, but one whether the rupee was to be linked on to gold or to the pound sterling, two quite different propositions. This presentation of the case only lends point to the contention we have been pressing that what is wanted now is not a mere tinkering with our currency but an immediate and thorough overhauling. Government ought immediately to place the system on an automatic basis and take whatever measures may be necessary to attain this object. There has been enough of regulation; control and management; what is required, is free and automatic movement. The very fact that India received comparatively little gold during the past five years is an argument why America should not grudge us what quantities of that yellow metal this country would like to take. The sale of acquired gold and the readjustment of Government's acquisition rate are remedies which cannot give adequate relief. The situation will continue to remain unsatisfactory and to cause inconvenience and loss until elasticity and freedom are restored to it. And this result can be achieved only by allowing a free inflow of the precious metals and the adaptation of Government's currency and exchange practice to that sound principle. Halting and half-hearted measures will not save the position.

INDIANS AND ENGINEERING SERVICE.

The mystifying information vouchsafed to the public that Government intend entertaining a certain number of ex-Royal Engineers is possibly worded in vagueness by design. It seems the latter are to be saddled on India for at least a year. Translated into English the official collocation of words means that some more men from England are to be pitchforked into the Indian Engineering Service at the expense of Indian engineers. We do not think that all available Indian talent has been utilized yet. The war services of the candidates from the ranks of ex-Royal Engineers, from whom applications are invited, must certainly be allowed their due meed. Indeed we are keen that war service rendered in any shape should be adequately recognised and hope that the experiences of South African heroes begging on their crutches in the streets of London will not repeat itself after the last war. We take exceptions only to invidious discrimination. The essence of facts consists in this. The I. C. S. is not the only branch of absolute officialdom which has commenced to be invaded with visions of misgiving. It is not the omnipotent Collector or Deputy Commissioner alone that has presentiments of a coming struggle, —a struggle not yet for existence, but for maintaining unchallenged the position of power. The unusual perturbations in the I. M. S. are notorious. The attempts at perpetuating the proposed uneven scale of remuneration have been indignantly resented. Public institutions and newspapers are alive to them already.

The Royal Engineers are being welcomed, presumably, because of their services in the great physical crisis of the Empire. And here arises a question which, it will be remembered, was propounded in these columns when the war was at its bitterest. Officers in all the diverse ramifications of public service were despatched to the front—not necessarily as combatants but as contributaries to the hoped-for triumph. There was no principle which controlled the choice. Guards and engine drivers, nay men in much humbler walks of life, were elevated to coveted military ranks. They were assigned responsible tasks requiring high professional skill. The laying of the rail towards Amara, for instance, to send out succour to Townsend and his beleagured garrison, was entrusted to such hands that the particular railway section, we hear, has had to be "scrapped." The alignment was faulty. Rails were laid practically across a swamp. The imperative need of speed may extenuate but will not justify the waste of treasures employed in the construction of schemes which have to be destroyed and rebuilt. So much for a species of men selected for war work. Now about men of undoubted ability who volunteered but who were kept back on account of their competence and without whom the civil offices would have been thrown out of gear—where are they in this distribution of preserves? We laid stress at the time on the unfairness of selections for war work. We predicted a dilemma. Here it has risen. It is emergent in the Medical and Engineering Services with grotesque conspicuity. The building and irrigation engineers, who because of their superior knowledge and experience were detained in India, are now likely to be superseded or elbowed out, slowly and imperceptibly, by men whom chance and skin despatched to the theatres of war. As for Indians in subordinate grades we shall be glad of a pledge betimes from Government that their promotion will not be adversely affected by the unwelcome newcomers. The Punjabi overseers, many of whom have served with credit, had a hard lot before the war. It has not been much bettered. The executive engineers, especially Indian, have cheerless prospects. There is stagnation where there ought to be reasonable promotion.

Notes of the Day.

Syria, France and Britain.

One would suppose that a mandate was in the interest of the mandated people and that it would be decided with their consent. Those who, like America, take a serious view of the trust implied in a mandate are not at all in a hurry to accept any mandate. But we are surprised to see that France is making quite a grievance of the fact that she is left out of this mandatory business. Judging from the comments in the French press, France appears to be very keen in having Syria. We are told that France has shown herself to be disinterested up to the extreme limit regarding the disposal of Syria. The arrest of the Beyrout Chief has intensified the cry of the French press and a demand has been made in the Chamber of Deputies that Britain should respect the Secret Syrian agreement of 1916. France is no more disinterested over Syria than Italy over Fiume and she wants to hold Britain to the secret agreement of 1916, which should have no efficacy now under the altered circumstances. If the new diplomacy welcomed by the Allied powers is to have any fair chance, all secret agreements must go.

Wanted—A Just Solution.

By the secret agreement of 1916, Britain did not hand over to France anything belonging to her. We see no mention of Syrians primarily interested in this controversy. We believe Turkey, part of whose dominions Syria is, has something to say in the matter. If it were a question of division of spoils, France would be right. But the Allies want to aim at something higher than the old theory of conquest. What business has France in Syria? To avoid all these complications and the international jealousies they would give rise to, the best solution would be to place Syria as an independent unit under Turkish suzerainty. Nobody then would have any right to complain. France wants Syria because Italy wants something and the Greeks another. If all gave up their territorial ambitions, the quarrel could be settled in a minute. We can understand the reluctance of Britain to hand over Syria to France. Syria forms the landward gate of Egypt. The British press appears to be in a flutter and urges Government to settle the question without delay and prepare the way for France as the mandatory of Syria. But the question cannot be decided off hand to please France and we hope a just solution will be arrived at as a result of Mr. Lloyd George's conference with M. Clemencau.

American Reservations.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the U. S. Senate has made four reservations regarding the Peace Treaty which considerably detract from its value. The United States reserves the right to withdraw from the League of Nations. It is, more or less, due to the United States that the League conception has reached the present stage and it is strange to hear this sort of language from the parent state of the League. If the United States takes such a light view of the League, it is no wonder that nations like France express a frank disgust of the whole idea. The United States, again, is to be the judge of the Monroe doctrine. It is difficult to see how the Monroe doctrine is a domestic problem. Lastly, the United States declines to assume any territorial obligation or mandate without a direct resolution from the Congress. It is no secret that the United States is not at all anxious to have any mandate. What a contrast does the disinterested United States present to France who is positively aching to have a mandate over Syria! While the United States is so indifferent, given the choice, every territory which is to have a mandatory will unanimously vote for the United States, were it given the choice. The world has seen how scrupulously the United States keeps its pledges and how generously it treats territories that have passed under it. Elsewhere concession leads to sphere of influence, sphere to occupation, occupation to protectorate and protectorate to annexation. Not so in the case of the United States.

Rumanian Affairs.

The settlement of Europe is being needlessly prolonged The Supreme Council has been found unable to control its once smaller Allies and Rumania considered herself the virtual master of Hungary and appropriated to herself whatever she could lay hands on. All the notes of the Supreme Council were quickly ignored and at last the *amour propre* of the Council was wounded and an ultimatum was sent to Rumania. Now it turns out that the Supreme Council's notes were not received in Bukharest as the wireless was not working properly and so the Council has cancelled the ultimatum and sent a carrier with a grave warning. Let us wait and see whether the grave warning has any effect on Rumania. Now that the principal treaty has been signed, there appears to be no excuse for the interminable delay in settling other minor treaties. All the frontiers in that part of Europe are more or less fluid and the only way to settle them is to conclude treaties with Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey as early as possible.

India and British Press

The Press can play a great part in promoting healthy relations and good feelings between nations and if the British press were to keep in mind the excellent advice of Viscount Burnham, President of the Empire Press Union, much of bitterness would disappear of itself. Lord Burnham, speaking at a luncheon held in honour of Indian Editors in London, said that the people of Great Britain recognised that they were on the threshold of great changes in the Indian Empire. Now that India was to go on the road of constitutional government, his message, he added, was one of goodwill and hope. There has been no doubt a healthy change in the tone of the British Press, barring a few exceptions. The very fact that the "Times", once a bitter opponent of Home Rule, is honestly devoting itself to the solution of the Irish question shows that the attitude of the Press has considerably changed. The British press has been hitherto practically ignorant of Indian affairs and has attached too much importance to jaded Civilians who claimed to be Indian experts. If the British press were to try to get first hand information, it can do much to promote the cause of freedom in India and bring India and Britain nearer than they are to-day.

"GET-RICH-QUICK."

A WARNING TO THE "WALLINGFORDS."

(BY "CIVICUS.")

Public memory is notoriously short, and it seems pretty certain that there are many people in Bombay who have forgotten—if they do not deliberately ignore—the lessons which are to be derived from the history of their city. For, if there is one thing against which the people of this city should guard it is such a frenzy of speculation as is now taking place on the share market. "Get-rich-quick" is the policy of the day. Some are lucky, but just as in the past, on such occasions as the present, there have been reactions, so there is bound to be a reaction on the present, and the millionaires of to-day will find themselves in great danger of being the paupers of to-morrow. "Easy come, easy go", is a good old English motto which has been applied to the collection of that token of exchange which we call money. And it is as true a saying as has ever been penned.

The Share Mania.

Several historians of Bombay have set on record the amazing happenings in Bombay in the "Sixties", when there was just such a share mania as there is to-day. There are few alive now who can remember those anxious times in the history of Bombay, but thanks to the energy of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Karkaria, Mr. Arthur Crawford and others they are recorded to-day in black and white as a solemn warning to the "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" of the present day, and before it is too late those lessons of the past are commended to the attention of those who may perhaps be better off by many thousands of rupees than they were a few months ago—on paper—but are in reality faithless to the country in which they live for the simple reason that the rage for speculation is extremely detrimental to the industrial future of the country, and makes the sound investor who is anxious to invest for safe dividends and not to sell almost before he has bought his shares very shy of parting with his hard earned money.

Colossal Fortunes and Failures.

Mr. Arthur Crawford gives us a very vivid picture of life in the days of Premchand Roychand in which he shows how colossal fortunes made by gambling were followed, as they almost invariably are, by colossal failures. He tells us of the man who, on his way from his office to tiffin, called in at the share bazaar. He asks his broker what is doing. "So and so shares are rising. They say Premchand is buying." "Buy me a hundred", he blithely instructs his broker. And so to tiffin, where he drinks champagne to the success of his new venture. Everybody drank champagne in those days, Mr. Crawford tells us—just as people are drinking champagne in Berlin to-day, and paying for it in paper money which is almost valueless from the point of view of its purchasing power in the necessaries of life. After tiffin he calls in at the bazaar, finds that the shares have risen, instructs his broker to sell, and in the morning finds a nice fat cheque on his breakfast table. And no doubt he felt very well pleased with himself and wondered why ever he had been such a fool as to work for his daily bread. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, too, tells us how in the Bombay of the "Sixties" every tenth man one met was either a company promoter or director or the embryo promoter of a company.

The Parallel.

How true is that picture of the position to-day! Fortunately we cannot get the champagne as easily as appeared to be the case in those days, but the events of to-day are very analogous to those of sixty years ago. The returns show that four times as many joint stock companies are being floated in this country now than was the case last year. Many of the companies, no doubt, are sound business concerns. For the development of Indian industry there is undoubtedly plenty of scope, and it is a thing to be encouraged. But we are not going the right way to encourage industry when the price of the shares is sent up to heights at which the return on the capital must be a negligible. That is what makes, or should make, the sound investor shy. Every fresh company that is formed is not going to be an El Dorado. If it is, then it means that something is wrong—that capital is getting more than its fair share and that labour is being "sweated", or else that there is flagrant profiteering.

Financial Recklessness.

The tendency of the age is one of financial recklessness—not only in India, but in Europe as well. That is the reason, or partly the reason, why prices are so high. All the world over there is a scramble for money, and more money. And those who possess it and are in the vanguard of the scramble are apt to forget that its only use is in the purchase of the things they require and that without the co-operation of those who produce those things it is useless.

The Inevitable Crash.

There is bound to be a reaction, just as there was a reaction in the days of Premchand Roychand, and the sad feature is that not only those who deserve to suffer lose by the reaction, unless they are clever enough to escape the panic, but that thousands of those of small means who have been attracted by the glamour of the gamble as the Monsoon fly is by the light of the lamp, suffer also and lose perhaps their life's savings.

India must tread a different road if she is to reach her industrial goal.

AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY.

ECONOMIC DOMINION OF ALLIED POWERS.

RENNER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Sept. 7.

VIENNA.—Renner has issued a statement acknowledging that every page of the treaty exhibits careful endeavour on the part of the Conference to put the confused situation in tolerable order. He enlarges however on the sacrifices exacted by the Treaty and says that the Austrians are subjected to complete economic dominion of the Allied powers. He expresses an opinion that this would be bearable if they knew whether the League of Nations would exist and whether it would be so organised that it would be in a position to be just. The existence and working of the League of Nations was for German-Austria the essential condition of the Treaty.

RENNER TO GO TO ST. GERMAIN.

TO SIGN PEACE TREATY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Sept. 7.

VIENNA.—Renner interviewed said he was returning to St. Germain on Sunday to sign the Treaty later. This shows that Renner is convinced that the Austrian Assembly will accept the Treaty.

PEACE TREATY.

RATIFIED BY CANADIAN SENATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 7.

OTTAWA.—The Senate has ratified the Peace Treaty.

BRITISH SOLDIERS IN CANADA

REGULATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Sept. 7.

OTTAWA.—Regulations have been issued for settlement of British soldiers not resident in Canada before the war. Those purchasing farms will be loaned five thousand dollars for land purchase, two thousand for livestock and two thousand for permanent improvements. All such settlers get 160 acres under free homestead laws. Loans are conditional upon two years' training in practical farming in case of those inexperienced agriculturally.

BELA KUN.

FLIES ACROSS BAVARIAN BORDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Sept. 7.

BERLIN.—Newspapers report that Bela Kun and his associates have fled across the Bavarian border.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN WAR MATERIAL.

DESPATCH OF INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Sept. 7.

PARIS.—The Rumanian delegation in Paris has requested modification of Article 60 in the Austrian Treaty providing that Rumania and the new states formed from Austria shall protect the racial and religious minorities.

The Council has granted the request of the German delegation to postpone the despatch of the inter-Allied Commission to supervise the surrender of war material. The Germans made an alternative request for reduction of numbers of the Commission. The Council refused to reduce numbers.

NAVY'S ACTIVE SERVICE STRENGTH.

REDUCED FROM 4,00,000 TO 1,70,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Sept. 7.

Speaking at Pontefract on the eve of polling for a bye-election, Mr. Macnamara said that the active service strength of the Navy had been reduced from 400,000 on the armistice day to 170,000 to-day. Five 584 naval craft to be constructed had been cancelled saving the country nearly 45 millions sterling. Ninety-eight older ships had been sold and 1,500 trawlers and drifters had been repaired and reconditioned and returned to their proper vocations. The daily expenditure from naval votes to-day was just the half what it was on the armistice day, but improved pay and pensions to officers and men would always and rightly be a permanent charge.

SYRIAN MANDATE FOR FRANCE.

GEN. ALLENBY'S MISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 7.

In the course of a leader "The Times" says, it is understood that General Sir Allenby is returning to urge that the Syrian mandate should be entrusted to France. It is believed in some quarters that General Sir Allenby intends to resign if the recommendation is not accepted.

ALLENBY DUE IN ENGLAND ON WEDNESDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 7.

The "Daily Mail" states that General Sir Allenby is due in England on the 10th instant and that apparently no arrangements for public welcome have been made. The paper says this omission must be quickly rectified.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO GO TO PARIS.

TO CONFER WITH M CLEMENCEAU ON QUESTION OF SYRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Sept. 7.

PARIS.—The "Temps" states that Mr. Lloyd George is coming to Paris next week to confer with M. Clemenceau on the question of Syria.

FEARED ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF SULTAN OF EGYPT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 7.

"The Times" learns from Cairo that the authorities have been aware for some time that attempts might be made on the lives of the Sultan, General Sir Allenby or the Premier.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

URGENT NEED FOR SHIPPING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Sept. 7.

Sir Horace Byatt, the administrator for former German East Africa, leaves England shortly for Dar-es-Salaam which will be the headquarters of the Government. All is going on smoothly in that country. The old German native army has melted away, the Askaris having returned to their villages. Only a few German settlers are left the majority having been repatriated. There is no native problem for the inhabitants have taken kindly to their new rulers. Damaged railways have been repaired and are working to Lake Tanganyika. The most urgent need is the resumption of shipping.

ELECTORAL RIGHTS FOR WOMEN.

BILL ADOPTED BY ITALIAN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Sept. 7.

ROME.—The Chamber has adopted the Bill conferring electoral rights on women.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

London, Sept. 6.—It is understood that the Duke has sold the Devonshire House, Piccadilly, to an American syndicate at a price exceeding a million sterling for erection of a huge hotel.

Paris, Sept. 6.—It is understood that Mr. Clark, Mr. Balfour's Secretary, is leaving for Bukharest to-night to furnish a report to the Council as regards the attitude of the Rumanian Government towards the Conference and its decisions.

BERLIN.—The Prussian Minister of Finance on Saturday declared that the ex-Kaiser in going to Holland took only 650,000 marks and that subsequently he had received nothing further from his country.

RACING AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Sept. 7.

ST. LEGER.—Betting:—Eleven to 10 against Buchan, 5 to 1 against Bayuda and 100 to 1 against Pomme de Terre.

Scratchings:—Sir Douglas and Tangiers.

BAYUDA BREAKS DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 7.

ST. LEGER.—Bayuda has broken down and has scratched.

CRICKET AT HOME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 8-45 a.m., Sept. 7.

The Australians defeated South England in a return match by ten wickets.

SITUATION IN POLAND

GERMANY FOMENTING DISORDER EVERYWHERE.

PADEREWSKI'S INTERVIEW.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Sept. 7.

PARIS.—Paderewski in an interview declared that the Germans were now seeking to gain victory on the eastern fronts which was unattainable on the west. He pointed out that in Upper Silesia, East Prussia and Lithuania along the Bolshevik front in the vicinity of Minsk and along the Ukrainian front the Polish armies were forced to face armed enemies. Where the enemies were not the Germans they were aided by the Germans who were advancing Bolshevism to embarrass Poland whose Government with limited supplies was finding the situation desperate. The attempt of Germany to crush Poland would not succeed if Poland got speedy succour. Until the treaty with Germany was ratified they would be unable to get foreign troops necessary to steady the situation. In the Baltic States of Russia the Germans were fomenting disorder and assisting the Bolsheviks. On all sides Poland was forced to face the new war which Germany was waging against the allied cause. She was determined to conquer Russia at any cost and was making every effort to hamper the Allies and ruin their reputation throughout the world.

BETRAYER OF EDITH CAVELL

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 7-15 a.m., Sept. 7.

PARIS.—Quien, the betrayer of Edith Cavell, has been condemned to death.

LATER.

On conclusion of the trial, the Court after deliberating for fifty minutes unanimously found the accused guilty of high treason. He was sentenced to death by the judges, the voting four to three. Quien reiterated that he was innocent.

LATER.

RECOMMENDED FOR MERCY.

Six out of the seven judges forming the court-martial have signed a recommendation to mercy.

EVIDENCE IN NURSE CAVELL'S CASE.

GERMAN SECRET POLICE AGENT'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Sept. 7.

PARIS.—The evidence in the Cavell case being concluded the Prosecutor asked the accused's conviction of espionage and death penalty. The feature of later proceedings was the statement which Mayar, the German secret police agent made to the British military attache at Hague and which was accepted as evidence. Mayar declared that he knew the accused well. The prosecution of Cavell was conducted by Bergen and Pinkhoff. The former received the Iron Cross for the manner in which he conducted the case. He was now the Police Commissioner at Duesseldorf. Pinkhoff also received the Iron Cross. Mayar had a remarkable career. He was a waiter in London from 1880 to 1884. He then served for three years in a German infantry regiment. He was then employed by a British firm in Zanzibar whence he drifted to Lucknow and Baroda, where he was a caterer to the court in 1890. He then went to Kapurthala where he remained for thirteen years, when he became a courier in the Cook's Tourist Agency. Among those employing him in this capacity were Lord Iveagh at the Delhi Durbar, Sir Ernest Cassel in North Africa and Colonel House in Russia. He joined the German political police in 1914 and was immediately despatched to Berne to pretend that he was a runaway clerk from German headquarters and to make a statement to the British military attache that the German offensive was being prepared in the Soissons sector. This he did receiving 500 marks from his report.

SITUATION IN COURLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Sept. 7.

BERLIN.—The Government has considered the situation in Courland and has decided that unless the troops unconditionally obey the Government's orders to evacuate their pay and provisions will be stopped and refractory soldiers punished.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS FOR AUGUST.

INCREASE IN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 2-25 p.m., Sept. 7.

The Board of Trade returns for August show that imports amounted to £149,000,000, an increase of £38,000,000 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. Exports amounted to £75,000,000 showing an increase of £31,000,000. Imports for the first eight months of 1919 ending August 31st amounted to £1,000,000,000, an increase of £147,000,000 and imports to £475,000,000, an increase of £141,000,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

LATEST CABLES.

TRANSVAAL LEGISLATION.

"CAPE TIMES" FALLS FOUL OF MR. MONTAGU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 7.

The "Cape Times" which always staunchly supports the reasonable rights of Indians in South Africa criticises Mr. Montagu's reply to the deputation and says his allusions afford ground for the belief that he is not really well acquainted with the difficult and delicate problem. The paper points out that the whole weight of the Government was thrown against Collin's amendment which was ultimately rejected and affirms that the act as passed cannot reasonably be interpreted as in an infringement of the pre-existing rights of Indians in the Transvaal or as warranting Mr. Montagu's suggestion that it is disastrous. The "Cape Times" maintains that much of the agitation regarding Indians in South Africa originated partly in the mistaken belief that Collins' amendment was adopted. Mr. Montagu might well have given the deputation a clearer understanding that the Union Parliament as a whole had a strong sense of the immense services which India had rendered to the Empire in war time and that the recognition of the larger aspects of the problem as a whole induced the legislature to stay its hands in face of popular clamour from Rand. The paper regrets that Mr. Montagu did not give a more sympathetic statement of the difficulties facing any South African Government in handling the Indian problem.

INDIAN COTTON COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

ADOPTED BY INTERNATIONAL COTTON ASSOCIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 7.

PARIS.—At a meeting of the International Federation of Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations, Sir Hercert Dixon was appointed President of the Committee. The Federation decided to send representatives to the world conference at New Orleans in October.

The essential recommendations in the Indian Cotton Commission's published report were adopted and it was resolved to distribute to affiliated organisations the report on the cultivation of Indian cotton based on investigations carried out in India.

INCREASED PRICE OF TEA.

PERTURBATION AT PROSPECT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd Midnight, Sept. 7.

The public is perturbed at the probable increase in the price of tea. One authority says the demand has increased particularly from France, America and Germany, hence there is a shortage of supplies which is accentuated by the rupee situation, dock congestion and insufficient transport.

DISTURBANCES AT ENSKIRCHEN.

BETWEEN BRITISH AND GERMAN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. Midnight, Sept. 7.

COLOGNE.—There have been grave disturbances between the Germans and British troops at Enskirchen, twenty-eight miles south-west of Cologne where an explosion occurred some months ago. Large numbers of Germans attacked the British and one soldier was seriosly injured. The town was fined a hundred thousand marks and Kupper, a leader of the German workmen, sentenced by the courtmartial to be shot.

AGAINST ASIATICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd Midnight, Sept. 7.

PRETORIA.—A largely attended meeting at which various Municipal, Commercial and other organisations were represented considered the Transvaal Asiatic question. The Mayor of Pretoria urged display of moderation. The Chairman forecasted a gloomy picture for South Africa if the problem continued. The meeting on the motion of Senator Munnik passed a resolution that it viewed with the greatest alarm the serious menace to the economic and social welfare of the inhabitants of the Transvaal occasioned by the continued encroachment of Asiatics and advocated immediate measures to deal with the question.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. Midnight, Sept. 7.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says the course of silver prices continues erratic chiefly owing to the uncertainty of the New York market. A large margin between spot delivery quotation and forward delivery, namely twopence farthing in respect of two months' delivery, indicates that the distant outlook is not considered very promising.

DEMOBILIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. Midnight, Sept. 7.

The War Office announces that 3½ million British officers and men have been demobilized including the medically unfit since the armistice.

VADOD WIRE CUTTING CASE.

STATEMENTS OF ACCUSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 5.

On the second special Tribunal reassembling this morning the Vadod wire cutting case was continued. Mr. V. J. Patel counsel for the defence, requested the Court before it resumed its work, to hear him as regards the inapplicability of section 121 and 121A, I.P.C., to the present case. The Court however replied that it would be heard after the statements of all the accused in the case have been recorded.

Accused No. 6 Dadabhai Meendas was then asked to state what he had to say with respect to the charge against him. He pleaded not guilty saying that he was innocent and that he knew nothing about the offence. Baber, Jeeva and others implicated him because they were on inimical terms with him. He further said that there was no meeting at the Paravadi nor was there to his knowledge any movement about the non-payment of assessment to Government. Baber, Jeeva, Soma, Dhula, Shanker Raiji and Moti stated that he had been to the rails because he had made complaints against them in the court and got them convicted. He then narrated the circumstances of each case explaining how each of the witnesses bore grudge against him. He said that he had purchased war-loans worth Rs. 1,000 himself and also assisted Government by inducing others to contribute to the loan. He said he was a member of the recruiting committee, and a loyal subject.

Dalsukh Jeevan, accused No. 7, stated that he was innocent in as much as he was at Nisraya in Borsad Taluka to purchase tobacco on the day of the offence. Those that had implicated him bore enmity towards him as he refused to keep in his custody stolen goods brought by them. He also deposed to the existence of a long standing enmity between Dharalas and Patidars and said that this case was got up against the Patidars as a result thereof. He left Vadod on the 12th at 10 a.m. returning to it next noon.

PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Shiva alias Khoda Lallu, accused No. 9, also pleaded not guilty. He narrated the circumstances under which his uncle had instituted security-proceedings against Jeeva Jethbai and others. They were consequently bound down for good behaviour for a year. Hence resulted the grudge of the witnesses against him.

Accused No. 10, Bhula Mathur, pleaded not guilty to the charge, as he was not in Vadod on the night of the offence. He said that he was on 12th April in Rathlon, a village in Anand Taluka, and had passed the night at Chikodra, another village in the same Taluka.

Accused No. 11, Aju Tulsi, said he was innocent as he was not in Vadod since the last Holi holidays. He knew nothing of the offence.

Accused No. 12, Mangal Bapu said that he was not in Vadod on the 12th April as he was obliged to accompany a mourning party to Bhunav on account of the death of his brother-in-law. His sister detained him there as his assistance was necessary on the 12th day ceremony.

Accused No. 14, Margha Shanker, said that he was innocent, as he had gone to Bombay on the 12th night from the Anand station. He did not know what happened on the night of the 12th April at Vadod. The case is proceeding.

AFTER THE PUNJAB.

WESTERN INDIA LIBERAL'S PROTEST.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Vice-President of the Western India National Liberal Association, Bombay sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy on the 6th instant.

1. "Western India National Liberal Association, Bombay pray for inclusion in Army Commission of one or more additional Indians specially fitted to represent India's people by reason of experience of public life and familiarity with their wants, present conditions and aspirations under British rule in respect of Military Commissions and training.

2. Western India National Liberal Association, Bombay humbly represent that H. E. Viceroy's announcement of commision appointed by Government of India to inquire into and report to Goveror-General regarding causes of and measures taken to cope with recent disorders in Delhi, Punjab and Bombay Presidency has failed to give satisfaction in as much as enquiry being investigation into the merits of the martial policy sanctioned by that Government ought to be entrusted to an independent Royal Commission.

3. "Wester India National Liberal inquire into and report to Governor-General Association, Bombay, shares gave concern of the Public as to H. E. the Viceroy's announcement that an Indemnity Bill will be passed at earliest convenient moment. Association begs respectfully to submit necessity for such Bill depends on results of enquiry by Commission already appointed and therefore prays Bill at present be abandoned."

NEED FOR ECONOMIC EDUCATION.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT DECCAN COLLEGE.

(OFFICIAL.)

The following is the text of his Excellency Sir George Lloyd's speech at the Deccan College, Poona, on the 4th instant:—

Mr. Turnbull, ladies and gentlemen. It has been a great pleasure to me to come here to-day to pay the famous Deccan College my first visit (cheers). I have, it is true, been to other colleges before this, but I am all the more interested to examine your premises and to compare the conditions under which you work here with other colleges. You have acquired a name and a reputation which is I think second to none in India (cheers), and I hope you will jealously preserve it in the future as in the past. From a material point of view I have just been discussing with your Principal what might be done to take even better advantage of the beautiful site which you have here. I think there are several minor improvements which I have been able to suggest to the Principal and I am going to see whether I can find a little money for you to improve your college buildings and surroundings (cheers). I understand that you are the only college here that has a boat-club. I myself at one time used to be very enthusiastic about the river both at Eton and Cambridge, and I hope all you young men will not forget to take an interest in the athletic side as well as the scholastic side of collegiate life, because I can assure you that in after-life, as you get older, you will value more and more the sound body which enables you to preserve the sound mind.

OTHER SIDE OF SCHOLASTIC ATTAINMENT.

Now, you may have noticed or read in the papers some of the speeches that I have been making to students in other colleges. I have tried deliberately to turn their attention—as I may turn yours for a moment—towards the other side of scholastic attainment and to suggest to them that inasmuch as your generation here are called upon rather particularly to play a very supremely important part in the history of India, so you should not be content any longer to be a one-sided people but you should try to get your best brains not only into one side of academic achievement but into economic and other. You have no doubt noticed what I have said on more than one occasion. Well, I have only this to add—because I am not going to make a long speech to-day—that I have so spoken to students since I have been here simply because I believe that the time is near at hand when through various as I think very essential economic alterations in this country your industries will I hope have before long every opportunity of great national development (cheers.) It seems to me that even if these changes have not yet occurred, yet it is wise that your attention should be called to them so that when that moment comes you shall find a body of young men well trained to fill the posts which these industries will provide before the changes have come—I am merely suggesting to the students to-day that the time is ripe when they will have great opportunities on the economic side and I wish to turn their attention in that direction. It may be replied that this counsel is valueless unless the Government in their turn take corresponding action both in regard to police and to technical education and the like. There is much truth in this and I am anxious that my Government should do all that it can to assist would-be students in economic matters. There is much that it is necessary to do with regard to technical education. We have engineering colleges in which civil and mechanical training is given. I have been enquiring into the value of these colleges only in the last two or three weeks and my honourable colleague who is in charge of education, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, is now engaged in making enquiries as to the best manner in which wider facilities for economic education may be furnished for the youth of this Presidency. Therefore I hope that you will all understand when I make these suggestions that I do not make them without any intention of following them up. The question of technical education and of the rival values of any particular branches of it for this Presidency is a difficult one and needs careful examination. Whatever education is to be given must be the very best so that the men who have had it may be competent to meet all comers in the field of competition.

ELEMENTARY MECHANICAL EDUCATION.

In addition to this there is also the question of elementary mechanical education to be considered. I have noticed in India that when you travel about in the districts that you meet with complaints that it is not possible for instance to use modern agricultural machinery because if it breaks down in the smallest degree there is nobody there who understands how to mend it. Surely we have got to provide men of reasonable skill who have sufficient knowledge to take care of all these ordinary modern appliances and implements which are necessary for a great agricultural country like India. For this I am inclined to think that we need in addition to a general increase in that we need in addition to a general increase of technical education what may be termed classes for elementary mechanics, possibly in the vernacular. This question too is under examination now.

Ladies and gentlemen, I hope that this Deccan College will go on increasing in influence and enhance its already great reputation so that in the great part which many of you here are going to play in the shaping and making of your country the Deccan College itself and all these students may take their full and proper share (loud applause.)

OMING PUNJAB ENQUIRY.

BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT OF INDIAN PRESS.

oyal and Startling Doctrine.

The Hindoo":—It would be for the mission which has been so tardily and unwillingly ushered into existence to investigate all the facts. The Commission promised to be appointed by Mr. Mon- so far back as 22nd May, 1919, in his ch in the House of Commons on the ian Budget. The Indian public had n agitating for it from the time of the laimation of Martial Law. Mr Montagu : "As regards those Punjab troubles, stions have been asked from time to and resolutions have been moved de- ding an enquiry. The Viceroy has al- contemplated an enquiry. You can- t have disturbances of this kind and of is magnitude without an enquiry into causes of, and the measures taken to pe with these disturbances." What can the reason for the extraordinary delay appointing the commission? The reason ich the Viceroy has given is wholly in- fficient and unsatisfying, viz., the diffi- lty of finding a suitable chairmain,. Now at the commission has been appointed, it ems to be a creature of the Government India whose actions will form a portion their enquiry. The Indian public have times without number pressed for a com- ission independent of the Goverament of India to be appointed by His Majesty's overnment in England. The strangest art of the affair is that at the same time s the appointment of the commission is announced, the Viceroy has also intimated the intention of the Government to introduce a bill of indemnity. Lord Chelmsford has laid down the dictum that "Whatever the findings of the commission may be, such a measure would be necessary and in justice to our officers we are bound to indemnify them at the earliest convenient moment." It may be expected now that the Act of Indemnity will precede the investigation and findings of the commission. The Indian public have been kept in the dark about this design of the Government, but owing to the kindly offices of the favoured organs of Anglo-Indian opinion, the matter came out and various political organisations in the country as well as the Indian Press have already entered their protest against the introduction of the Indemnity Bill. The Viceroy's observation that, whatever the findings of the commission may be, the Indemnity Bill is necessary in justice to the officers concerned, shows that the Indian public and the Viceroy are probably at cross purposes in regard to the commission and the indemnity measure. According to the true conception of an Act of Indemnity after a rebellion has been put down or has subsided, such a measure will not be passed into law if the acts done have been oppressive and in excess of the requirements of the position or the officers concerned have acted maliciously and vindictively. It is laid down by authority that the fact that officials have grossly abused their powers, would make it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to obtain a Parliamentary Indemnity. Lord Chelmsford's observation that the officers concerned are entitled to an indemnity measure whatever the findings of the commission may be, is a novel and startling doctrine, suited no doubt to the exigencies of the Indian situation and of his Lordship's administration as Viceroy.

Most Disappointing.

"The Tribune":—We are constrained to say that the composition of the Commission is most disappointing. In the first place, the Chairman is neither a jurist nor a statesman of any great repute. It was naturally expected that the Chairman of such a Commission would be a well-known Parliamentarian occupying a prominent place in the public life of England, with a judicial reputation of a high order. As regards the other members of the Commission it is surprising to find that the majority of the gentlemen appointed are, either directly or indirectly, connected with the Government of India, which, along with the Punjab Government had been involved in the "measures taken to cope with the recent disorders." It is neither decent nor fair that the Government of India should sit on judgment over its own actions. The judge and the judged have, of necessity, to be different persons.

"People Will Be Keenly Dissatisfied."

"The Leader":—Now we come to the Committee of Enquiry which the Viceroy announced. Its personnel can be looked at from different points of view. It does not contain any one connected with the Government of India, or for the matter of that any provincial Governments in India. We have no intimate knowledge of its chairman, Lord Hunter. He is an ex-Solicitor-General for Scotland and must be presumed to be an eminent lawyer. The Hon. Mr. Justice Rankin belongs to the Calcutta High Court. Major-General Sir W. Barrow is a military man and is there to represent the military side of questions connected with the martial law regime. The Hon. Mr. Rice is a Burma civilian. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad is the only Indian politician holding very sane views. We know nothing about Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad. He in one way all the interest, so to say, are represented on the Committee. But it will not command confidence. And the reasons are plain. First of all, the Indian element is very weak. Only Sir Chimanlal Setalvad can be counted upon to put the Indian side of the case. The other Indian is probably a very safe man. Among the European members, Mr. Rice and Sir E. Barrow, and probably Mr. Justice Rankin, also may be expected to possess an official bias. We cannot therefore regard the constitution of the Committee as at all satisfactory. The number of Indians of independent views ought to have been at least half. On the contrary, there is only one Indian who can be expected to act with impartial independence. He is thus in a hopeless minority of one. Thus from the Government point of view it is a safe committee, while from the Indian point of view it is very disappointing. The Committee is to report to the Viceroy, who was so much identified with the Punjab policy. The part he played in sanctioning and upholding the Punjab policy will thus be, for obvious reasons, outside the purview of the Committee. Then the terms of reference do not empower the Committee to go into individual cases and to modify and annul the sentences passed on a very large number of persons by martial law tribunals. These persons cannot, therefore, hope to obtain any redress from the Committee. To say that the people will be keenly disappointed with the constitution and terms of reference of the Committee is only to express very mildly the effect they will produce.

"A Poorer Selection Could Scarcely Have Been Made."

"The Independent":—However, the "deplorable events" are to be "the subject of an enquiry." And that brings us to the Commission of Enquiry whose appointment his Excellency announced. It has taken fully three months and half for Mr. Montagu's promise of May 22nd to be redeemed, and the redemption, belated as it is, has taken a form which makes one almost wish that it has been delayed and deferred indefinitely—for all the good it is likely to do. Almost every single condition and qualification that the people of India, through their accredited spokesmen, and leading organisations like the Indian National Congress, stipulated for in regard to the constitution of the Commission has been honoured in rejection rather than acceptance. The Commission, to begin with, is not a Royal Commission or a Parliamentary Commission,—but one appointed apparently by the Governor-General-in-Council to whom also it will submit its report. The first and most essential condition of requisite independence of the Indian Bureaucracy which was urged on behalf of the people of India has thus been sacrificed. Nor is it difficult to see that the *personnel* of the Commission—barring the Chairman, Lord Hunter, about whom we know nothing and are therefore prepared to give him the benefit of the doubt,—consists, to all intents and purposes, of the nominees of the Government of India. A poorer or more unpromising selection—with the possible exception of Sir George Barrow—could scarcely have been made. As for the two Indian members of the Commission, we must say at once that Sir Chimanlal Setalwad does *not* command the confidence of the public. He is a clever man, who has climbed his way to eminence of a kind chiefly by deft mobilization of his cleverness. His whole career is well-known and understood in Bombay, and while many admire his abilities few, if any, trust him. Is such a man the right sort of Indian representative to have on the Commission? As regards the Sahebzada, the chief thing to be said about him is that he is the brother of the Hon. Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad Khan of the India Council. It is impossible to say whether he commands the confidence of the Indian public or not for the very good reason that he is totally unknown to the Indian public. His political or public career is *nil*. He is known only to a few "friends of the family", having all his life been a rather obscure functionary in a Native State. At present he holds the office, we believe, of Judicial Member in the Gwalior State. Where on earth was the occasion to go all the way *away* from British India to unearth one of the two Indian members of the Commission of Enquiry? We have no doubt the Sahebzada Saheb is an honest and an amiable man. But he has had no such training or experience as would qualify him to perform the most arduous duties of a Commissioner in the Punjab Enquiry.

"Most Bitterly Disappointing."

"New India":—The announcements with regard to the appointment of the Commission of Enquiry and the introduction of the Indemnifying Bill are probably the most bitterly disappointing of all the Viceroy's observations. Instead of submitting to an enquiry from outside, appointed by the Imperial Cabinet and so constituted as to command respect for its decisions even from the Government of India, the Government themselves appoint a Commission—thus excluding themselves entirely from its scope. It does not matter who compose the Commission. It has been appointed by the Government of India, when this Government ought to have stood equal with all others before a Commission empowered to enquire impartially, without fear or favour, into the conduct of all alike—from the lowest to the highest. Will Lord Chelmsford appear as a witness before it? Will Sir Michael O'Dwyer appear as a witness before it? Will the Commission have the power to call whom it likes and make any recommendations it likes? It may be given this power, though we doubt it; but we are oppressed by the terrible fear lest it follow in the footsteps of the Rowlatt Committee.

The Fundamental Mistake.

"The Bengalee":—We are afraid, the initial mistake has been made by appointing a Committee and not a Royal Commission to undertake the enquiry and we have yet to know whether the terms of reference will be sufficiently wide and comprehensive. Unless the Committee is vested with legal authority to annul or modify the sentences passed by the Martial Law Commissions or by courts specially empowered to deal summarily with cases alleged to have been connected with the said disturbances, its appointment will serve more an academic than useful purpose. In default of extensive terms of reference the Committee will be considerably handicapped in its work; and cribbed, cabined and confined in a narrow and restricted sphere, its appointment will be worse than useless. We hope the Government of India will have the good sense to frame the terms of reference on a broad basis and arm the Committee with sufficient and effective powers to right the wrong, done by the Martial Law Commissions and the Summary Courts. But we deeply deplore that the fundamental mistake has been made by appointing a Committee that is to report to the Governor-General in Council and not a Royal Commission.

Will Be Generally Approved?

"The Pioneer":—The composition of the Committee of Enquiry, which is to investigate the cause of the recent disturbances in the Punjab and other parts of India, was announced by Lord Chelmsford and will, we feel sure, be generally approved by those who are anxious to have the truth ascertained and not a particular verdict brought in. It is not the kind of Committee that some of our prefervid politicians would have appointed had the choice been left to them, but happily we have not yet come to the condition of affairs when irresponsibility in its extremist form is left to decide all grave isues for us. The Committee will approach its task unbiassed by the connection of any of its members with the scenes and incidents of the recent disturbances, and one may join his Excellency in the pious though, we fear, somewhat vain hope that nothing will be done to add to the difficulties of the Committee by "the needless importation of irrelevant and intentionally inflammable material." Our impatient idealists cannot justifiably complain that so far they have been in any way restrained from giving expression to their "flaming indignation" on the subject of "O'Dwyerism" and its consequences; and surely the time has now arrived for mitigating the intensity of the campaign of slander and abuse which has already begun prejudicially to affect the relations of the European and Indian communities in this country. In the meantime Government would have been guilty of a grave omission of duty had it not proceeded, as it is now doing, to see to the passing of an Act indemnifying those of its officers who were called upon to undertake the onerous and ungrateful task of restoring order.

"Carrying Things with a High Hand."

"The Madras Mail":—We have no doubt, however, that the statement about the Bill of Indemnity will provoke a storm of protest. There is, we know, a very lively anticipation in some quarters that the Privy Council will declare the Martial Law proceedings to be entirely misconceived Sir John Simon's arguments have been seized upon to give assurances to this idea; and to read some deductions which have been drawn from the learned counsel's propositions, one might imagine that this appeal was as good as settled in favour of the appellants. To this same train of thought belongs the notion that Sir Michael O'Dwyer is an *in posse* Governor Wall or Warren Hastings. We are very far from saying that there is any justification for such an anticipation, but obviously the vision of Sir Michael being brought to book vanishes with the passing of an Indemnifying beforehand individuals whose conduct is more or less directly in issue inimpending judicial proceedings and in a Commission of Enquiry savours of carrying things with the high hand. But apart from the custom of passing an Indemnity Act after occurrences requiring extraordinary action by the governing body, it must be obvious from what the Viceroy said that the Government cannot allow their duty and authority to put down rebellion to be challenged when the events which called forth that particular action have ceased. The State must be the sole judge of its actions in such circumstances if Government is to be anything but a name, and is in honour bound to safeguard the officers who have carried out its orders. Lord Chelmsford has assumed full responsibility for the measures taken by his subordinates. He says that he promised support to the head of each local Government for such steps as he deemed necessary to take, and that support was given unwaveringly throughout. If anybody, therefore, is to be the mark for popular indignation, it is the Viceroy, not the late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

SITUATION ON N.W. FRONTIER.

TELEGRAPH WIRES REMOVED IN TOUCHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

A Press communique states that the Mahsuds, who attacked the Gambila camp on August 26th, are now reported to have lost fourteen killed, fifteen wounded, and two captured.

One and a half miles telegraph wires were removed in Touchi on the night of the 3rd and two culverts destroyed.

A column has moved out from Dardoni to deal with a large Lashkar which is reported making for Touchi.

The aerial reconnaissance to Makim and Kaniguram on the 5th was fired on by tribesmen and retaliated by bombing with good effect.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur at Government House on Saturday morning.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended the Races on Saturday afternoon where her Excellency gave away the Aga Khan's Cup.

There was a Dinner Party at Government House, Poona, on Saturday.

Mr. J. C. G. Bowen has arrived at Government House, Poona.

GLEANINGS.

Vegetarian Animals.

The strongest animals exist entirely on vegetable food. It is the ferocity of the lion rather than his strength that makes him formidable. The animals with most speed and endurance—the horse, the reindeer the antelope, and others—are also vegetarian.

Japan's Postal Service.

Japan's postal service is the cheapest in the world. Letters travel for two sen—about seven-tenths of a penny.

Divorce in Germany.

The German newspaper 'Vorswaerts' reports that there have been 30,000 divorce petitions granted in and around Berlin during the last six months.

German Film Undercutting.

Several London film firms have received an offer from a German firm of film copiers anxious to undercut British workmen, and able to do so because of the low value of the mark.

Smoky London.

Upwards of 650 tons of soot fall annually on each square mile of the City of London; that is to say, during one year 76,050 tons fall on the 117 square miles which form the administrative county.

Juries of Women.

An amendment to the Bill for the Removal of Sex Disqualifications to provide that in certain cases a jury might be composed wholly of women was agreed to in the House of Lords.

Lord Finlay moved the omission of the clause which would enable Peeresses to sit in the House of Lords, submitting that this question should stand over until the reform of the House of Lords as a whole was dealt with, and this too was agreed to, but on the understanding, the Lord Chancellor insisted, that they were not prejudging a principle which had been accepted in the case of the House of Commons.

Irreproachable "Dora."

The Home Government are making an attempt to pass through Parliament without discussion a Bill to continue many of the powers they required under war conditions. The scheme has been detected by M.P.'s, and explanations will be demanded of Ministers. The measure seeks to perpetuate 19 emergency Acts of Parliament, and 100 Defence of the Realm Regulations for periods of six and twelve months after the official end of the war, providing penalties up to two years' hard labour for infringement of them.

Moreover, the Government have not yet decided what is to be the official date of the war's end.

Japan's Sacrifice in War.

Only 300 Japanese soldiers were killed during the war, although 800,000 men were mobilized.

X-Rays for Shipbuilding.

The 'Journee Industrielle' of France recently told of the curious proceeding employed in the United States to control the construction of ships built of reinforced cement.

This process consists of utilizing X-rays to verify, first of all, whether the normal proportions of the cement mixture have been well maintained during the work. They also serve to make sure that the placing of the different elements has been well carried out, so that if a mistake has been made the defects can be remedied before the ship is completed. Also, by the examination of the radiographic plate obtained, it is easy to discover if any cavities or "bubbles" have been formed in the cement, which is sometimes the case, and they can be eliminated when they have been located.

Russian Law on Marriage.

Russian law forbids people to marry more than five times, or to contract a marriage after the age of eighty.

Coalfields in China.

There are 200,000 square miles of coalfields in China.

Japanese Peace Stamps.

The first "Peace" stamps have reached the War Stamp Exhibition, 110, Strand. They have been issued by Japan, and are from designs by two celebrated Japanese artists, Okada and Yuki. In each design figures a dove.

There are four denominations—1½ sen brown, 3 sen green, 4 sen carmine, and 10 sen blue.

What is the Earth's Weight?

It is estimated at 1,256,195,670,000,000,000,000,000 tons. But no one has ever weighed it.

Peace Treaty and Germany.

The Peace Treaty requires Germany, to pay £1,000,000,000 in gold, ships, or other forms by 1921, but this is only an instalment. The total will be fixed before May 1, 1921.

Aeroplane Speed.

With a favouring wind, an aeroplane can travel at 200 miles an hour. It is the swiftest moving vehicle, the next in comparison being a racing motor-car, which has done 149 miles an hour.

Employment in France.

There were 1,500 applicants for 20 posts as typists under the Disposal Board in France.

M. P.'s Portrait Wiped Out.

As a protest against the opposition of Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, M.P., to the nationalisation of mines, the Hamsteels miners' lodge, Durham, has obliterated his portrait from its banner.

Statue of Agassiz.

In front of Stanford University, U.S.A., there formerly stood a statue of Agassiz, the famous Swiss naturalist. A recent slight earthquake turned the statue head over heels, and rammed its head and shoulders into the ground, so that it now stands upside down.

Speed of a Carrier-Pigeon.

In calm weather a carrier-pigeon can fly at the rate of 1,200 yards a minute; with the help of a moderate wind it will attain a speed of 1,540 yards; and before a strong wind 2,000 yards.

"CONDONING OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT."

BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST INDEMNITY BILL.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, Vice President of the Bombay branch of the All-India Home Rule League, has wired to H. E. the Viceroy as follows:—

"Council Bombay Branch All-India Home Rule League emphatically protests against the Indemnity Bill intended to be introduced in the Council condoning official misconduct in Punjab. The measure will in effect render valueless the result of Commission of Inquiry and will prejudice results of appeals to the Privy Council. The step is bound to be regarded merely as an attempt to support executive excesses in Punjab and will cause gravest public distrust and indignation especially if rushed through with weight of official vote.

M. R. JAYAKAR,
Vice-President,
All-India Home Rule League."

THE CAPTAIN OF "THE CHRONICLE."

(By K. K. M.)

[This article is reproduced from the Patel Number of the "Sanj Vartaman"]

With the Rowlatt Act, a heavy cloud loomed largely darkly lowering on the Indian horizon. The clarion note of impending danger was sounded by the Captain of the "Chronicle," and a responsive echo vibrated throughout the length and breadth of India. Lovers of Liberty, all fighters for the cause of India, advocates of Home Rule, and champions for Self-Government, the race horses and the pack horses of the Indian Political Platform, the so-called Extremists and the Moderates, all joined hands, and closed their ranks to give an united front to the arch-enemy of liberty. The officials hoped for some support from the Indian politicians but their hope was turned into despair. People would not tolerate any encroachments upon their liberty, the liberty which ought to be the birth-right of everybody.

In India, there are Englishmen, though a drop in the ocean, who have drunk the milk of liberty, who stand up for liberty, who put up a strong fight not with swords but with pens, who Byron-like sacrifice everything for liberty. The Captain of the Chronicle, who was sailing his ship over the ruffled ocean of Indian politics, was one of them. The ship sailed smoothly over the rocky Indian ocean, though others tried to wreck and dash it on the rocks. The mastermind who stood at the helm of this gigantic Indian liner, no more stands at his post. The man who wielded the pen was Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman. Many people have sung the praises of this hero, whose only sin was to voice fearlessly the sentiments and opinions of the dumb millions, and they were neither the deceivers nor deceived. Here was a man whose pen was mightier than the sword. With his pen, he horse-whipped and dog-whipped, all high and low who were in the wrong, and the lashes of his pen cut deeper than the humiliation suffered by some unfortunate persons of being whipped in the public streets of Northern India. He was ready with his pen whenever there was something wrong, and his pen-thrusts went deep into the heart. It was not the thrust of a sword, a little blood, and the wound healed up. No, it was a thrust which pierced through and through, making the man smart under it for all time. With what vehemence and dexterity he used his weapon is a marvel to many. Emerson says: "Gods are to each other not unknown." Really the saying shows what forensic insight the Lion of India had to catch this lamb, and bring it here, to become the mouthpiece of the people. What Byron said of Reinze, "The forum's champion, and the people's chief—Her newborn Numa thou,—with reign, alas! too brief", is only too true of Horniman also. It's a pity that his reign was too short, only six years, and yet within that short span of six years, he revolutionized the whole political aspect and horizon of India and brought life and light into the Indians at large. During these six years, he awoke the consciousness of the Indian Nation, aired their grievances with a voice that forced itself to be heard, expressed their views and sentiments without the slightest regard for favour or frown, stood up for the cause of the people with the flag of liberty in one hand, with the other, playing upon his organ, the Chronicle, the hymn of liberty. He had taken his stand upon the adamantine rock of liberty, and therefore he never cared for the buffets jibes and sneers of others. He followed the legal maxim, where there is wrong, there must be remedy. He exposed the wrong and then urged for justice. Injustice rankled in his brain and corroded his soul. He cannot stand it, and so he always laid his finger on the sore spot, and then it is natural that the blood began to trickle down. He often became impulsive because his blood boiled and curdled at the idea of injustice, and then the pen led away the man with the result that he became a regular nuisance with a certain class of people, and thus drew upon himself their odium. His influence has been indeed tremendous. No one, not even his enemies, can deny that he became a force and a power that could not be overlooked. With what acerbity he denounced cant! With what vehemence he wrote against the iron chains of the bureaucrats. With what forceful energy he tried to shatter those chains. No doubt sometimes the dishes which he served to the public were overdone, at times they were too spiced and reasoned for others to taste, but those very dishes gave an impetus and a stimulus which India badly wanted. He was not a man to be actuated by motives. His struggles were for principles, where the element of motive had no hand. Once he thought that the principle was sound, then he would beard the lion in his own den, as was instanced in the incident of Willingdon memorial. I don't know whether the man of horns would take it as a compliment or otherwise, if any one were to compare him to a woman. Firstly he was very punctilious about dress, a characteristic with woman. Secondly, so some say, that he was vain, well, vanity, thy name is woman. Thirdly, the thing which most attracted my eyes was his humanity. His heart indeed was the abode of pity as the heart of a woman. His heart went out to the poor. In humanity, he could well go hand in hand with the well-known Lalshankar Luxmidas of Jimaghad. To the animals, to the poor and needy, he was more than a friend. His purse was small, but always open and empty, because his heart was great. It was his passion for humanity that goaded him to plead in such a masterly way for the cause of the strikers, in those troublous times of mill, rail and post strikes. With what profound sympathy he fought for the working classes. How keenly and sincerely he felt for the woes of others! And was he not ready with pen and purse to mitigate those woes? It was his passion for humanity that prompted him to stand by the student world. It was his passion for humanity that goaded him to wed himself to Home Rule for India. His heart indeed was the fountain of pity, love, and humanity. Not only did he write for the people but he fought for them, he stood by them, he led them. In short he identified himself with people, and through people, with India. Not only had he the forensic ability to probe deep into the bottom of a trouble, and bring to light the causes, but also had the capacity to show the means by which the trouble can be radically cured. Alas, he is no more here to stand by the people.

THE LATE REV. N. V. TILAK.

A large number of the friends and admirers of the late Rev. N. V. Tilak assembled in Wilson College Hall, on Saturday evening for the purpose of expressing grief at his death and of starting a public fund in hismemory.

The meeting was presided over by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar who said tha they were assembled in memory of a poet who was truly national. He came to know him years ago, in a friendship, which shortly before his end developed into mutual love He recalled the hours he spent with him not long before hisdeath. In reply to his question how many sympathisers of Jesus Christ, he thought there were among the Hindus, he asked him why he had resigned his place in a Mission. Simple as a child, free as a bird, and always cheerful, he replied he did so because he wished to have no bonds except the bonds of Christ. He wished to dedicate himself to the service of his Motherland by poetry, politics and social service. He felt he had received a call and that he had much to teach the worldly-minded people who were in the danger of viewing, as eccentricities, what after all were only the weaker aspects of a poet's great endowment. For a country's greatness was always tested by its poets, from whom they learnt that it was the spirit of a man as an individual that constituted a country's real greatness. This late Mr. Tilak's glory rested in the fact that he reminded them of the poets of the great Marathi Bhakti school, whose songs and aspirations were ever inspiring with purity their social and political life. Besides that the late Mr. Tilak was also deeply stirred by the Spirit of God and the Spirit of Christ, but like all his Marathi predecessors he mixed with the people of all classes. He always knew exactly how the national heart was beating, which fact gave him a message for sinner and saint, Christian and non Christian alike.

Mr. Tilak was a true descendant of all the true Maratha singers, and, if they examined more closely they found that he displayed all the sturdiness of the Maratha race.

He spoke to the heart of India because he had upon him the stamp of Dnyaneshwar, because he made them feel that heaven was not to be waited for, but could be realized here and now if only they did their duty every hour. He was a great poet because he was a great man. Not only so, but he was a great Christian following truly in his Master's footsteps. To the great advantage of India's political life he had rescued for them the true meaning of that word of Christ: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." He was a poet whose message was health-giving and life-giving to the people of his own day.

Sir Narayan, in conclusion said: "He sang, he lived, he died in a way worthy of a true Christian. He beckons to his countrymen to obey the voice of God in order that they may become a truly great people."

MARTIAL LAW REGIME.

HON. PANDIT M. M. MALAVIYA'S INTERPELLATIONS.

AN EXHAUSTIVE ENQUIRY DEMANDED.

The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has given notice of the following questions which he will ask at the next meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

I. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence which passed between it and the Punjab Government leading to the declaration of Martial Law in the Punjab?

II. Will the Government be pleased to state:

(a) the facts and circumstances, which in its opinion constituted a state of open rebellion against the authority of the Government in certain parts of the province of the Punjab, within the meaning of Regulation X of 1804, on the date on which Ordinance I of 1919 was promulgated by the Governor-General, and

(b) the date or dates up to which such state of open rebellion continued in each part of the Punjab to which the said Ordinance had been applied?

GURDASPUR DISTRICT.

III. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether a number of barristers, pleaders, and other respectable persons of Gurdaspur district where Martial Law was neve proclaimed, were arrested on or about the 2nd May, 1919, brought in hand-cuffs to Lahore, confined in the Central Jail there, and released at Gurdaspur on the 8th July without trial, after having been kept in solitary cells for most of the period?

(b) If so will the Government be pleased to give the names and other particulars of the persons arrested, and to state the reasons for arrest and the law under which they were detained in custody without trial for such a long time?

IV. Is it also fact that at the time of the release of the Gurdaspur lawyers referred to in the preceeding question, the District Magistrate of Gurdaspur, Mr. Harcourt, I.C.S., expressed his regret in open Court that Government had taken no action against them, and told them that he, however, was taking steps to move the High Court at Lahore to proceed against them under the Legal Practitioners' Act?

V. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether General Dyer visited Gurdaspur on 18th April, 1919, and held a Durbar in the Government School Hall to which lawyers as Honorary Magistrates, Government servants, bankers, traders, Ziladars, Lambardars, etc., were invited by the Deputy Commissioner?

(b) Was the Hall guarded by the military with armoured cars and machine-gun?

(c) Did General Dyer address the audience as Budmashes and use other insulting language?

VI. Did General Dyer address similar remarks to a similar meeting at the town of Batala in the district of Gurdaspur?

RETIRED INSPECTOR'S CASE.

VII. (a) Is it a fact that Sardar Gaalar Singh, a retired Inspector of Police of Sheikapura, was arrested and sent to the Central Jail at Lahore as a hostage for three sons named Amar Singh, Atma Singh and Santokh Singh, the last aged 16 years, who were wanted by the police but could not be found at the time in the station?

(b) Is it also a fact that though he has been released, a report has been made by the Executive Authorities recommending forfeiture of his pension?

VIII. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) If it is a fact that the Gujranwala Police proceeded to the town of Hafizabad with a warrant for the arrest of 121 persons, containing neither the names nor the descriptions of the persons to be arrested, and that the said police did arrest 121 residents of Hafizabad under the said warrant?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement giving the names and other particulars of persons so arrested, dates of their arrest and release or conviction, the offence or offences for which they were arrested or convicted and the sentences awarded to those convicted

IX. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter published in the "Leader", newspaper of Allahabad, dated the 14th August, 1919, and signed "Justice" detailing the humiliation to which the people of Hafizabad were subjected during the Martial Law period in particular that school children and even infants of four or five years of age had to be present at the roll call twice a day before a Military Officer?

X. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that certain District Officers or their subordinates in the Punjab have imposed and collected by coercion and threats large sums of money as fines from several villages and small towns to their alleged misdeeds during the recent disturbances? If so, will the Government be pleased to make a detailed statement showing the amount so collected from each village or town, the law under which, and the authority under whose orders the money was collected and the manner in which it was disposed of?

BOMBING THROUGH AEROPLANE.

XI. Will the Government be pleased to state

(a) Whether on the 14th April last a bomb was thrown from an aeroplane at the Bhalsa High School Boarding House at Gujranwalla, which is situated at a distance of over a mile from the buildings against which any violence had been committed and the places where any mob had collected?

(b) Did the bomb burst and injure the platforms and some of the walls of the premises?

(c) Were over 150 students present at the time in the Boarding House?

(d) Is it a fact that shots were fired from one of the aeroplanes and injured a *halwai* who had a shop on the premises?

XII. Will the Government be pleased to state whether Lala Dhanpat Rai, Pleader of Kasur, aged over 70 years, was arrested on the 15th April (four days after the riot that took place there) hand-cuffed and marched to the railway station surrounded by a strong military guard with fixed bayonets, and from there taken to the Lahore Jail where he was kept for nearly two months, and then released without any charge or trial?

XIII. Will the Government be pleased to state, if amongst others, Maulvi Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din, Pleader, of Kasur, (who had last year been publicly rewarded for his services in connection with the War) and Maulvi Abdul Qadir, a senior Pleader of Kasur, were arrested and kept in confinement for some weeks in an improvised lock-up near the railway Station, and were then released without any charge or trial?

GALLOWS AT KASUR?

XIV. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that three gallows were erected in a public place at Kasur, and were not taken down till after several days? If so what was the object with which they were so put up?

XV. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that several school boys at Kasur were flogged, and if so to state the names, ages and their particulars together with the number of stripes administered in each case and the offence for which the boys were so punished?

XVI. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that during the Martial Law period, permits to travel were refused to several Pleaders of Kasur, who had to attend to their cases before ordinary Municipal Courts at the headquarters of the district, viz., Lahore?

XVII. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that on or about the 1st of May, 1919, practically the whole population of the town of Kasur, was summoned to the Railway Station for the purpose of identification, and that they were made to stand bare-headed exposed to the sun for six hours or so? Is it also a fact that while the male population was thus withdrawn from the town, several houses were searched by the Military or the Police, accompanied by the Ward Member, and that in some cases, even the Zanana apartments were entered in search of possible hiders?

MR. MANOHAR LAL'S CASE.

XVIII. Will the Government be pleased to state why Mr. Manohar Lal, M.A., (Cantab), Bar-at-law, formerly Minto Professor of Economics at the University of Calcutta and now a prominent member of the Lahore Bar and a Syndic of the Punjab University, was arrested on the 18th April, 1919, and kept in jail for nearly a month, including one week solitary confinement?

XIX. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that on the date Mr Manohar Lal was arrested, his bungalow was locked and sealed by the police and his wife and children turned out and obliged to live in one of the out-houses used as servants' quarters, until the bungalow had been searched about a week later?

XX. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Why Rai Saheb Seth Ram Persad, Municipal Commissioner, and one of the largest house proprietors and bankers of Lahore, was arrested in April last marched in handcuffs to the Central Jail, a distance of nearly three miles, kept in solitary confinement, and then released without trial after several weeks?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state the sums subscribed by him and his son towards the War Loans and War charities and other services rendered by him during the war?

XXI. Will the Government be pleased to state if the following incidents connected with the arrests and detention without trial of Lala Ratanchand, Secretary of the Punjab, Provincial Congress Committee, and Lala Dhaniram Bhala, a merchant of Anarkali, Lahore, are correct? A letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore was received by Lala Ratanchand on the 19th of April asking him to produce his carriage before the Martial Law Officer in charge of the Transport. Lala Ratanchand immediately wrote in reply that he had never possessed and was not then in possession of any carriage at all. In spite of this, on the 20th of April, he was sent for by the Deputy Commissioner and asked why he had failed to produce his carriage. Lala Ratanchand explained that he had no carriage at all. After further questions his statement was recorded by the Deputy Commissioner, and he was allowed to go.

On the evening of the 22nd at about 8-30 p.m., Lala Ratanchand was arrested by a Police Inspector and taken to the Police Station where he was told that the reason for his arrest was his failure to produce a carriage in accordance with the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. On his again representing the facts of the case, the police officer had enquiries made from Lala Ratanchand's neighbours and relations, and after having satisfied himself, he released him.

In the afternoon of the 24th April, the Superintenent of Police, C.I.D., went to his house with a military guard in a motor car and arrested Lala Ratanchand again, and took him to the Delhi Gate Police Station while he was under high fever. Here Lala Ratanchand and Lala Dharamdas Suri, Vakil, High Court, and Lala Dhaniram Bhalla, who had also in the meanwhile been arrested were surrounded by about a hundre European and Indian soliders, with fixe bayonets and made to walk through the city to the Fort a distance of about a mile, where they were confined. Here Lala Ratanchand and Lala Dhaniram were kept for fifty days during which time no statement was ever taken from them nor were they ever told about what offence and under what law they had been arrested and detained.

ARRESTS AND RELEASE WITHOUT TRIAL.

XVII. Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which the following persons were arrested and released without trial after being kept in custody for several days?:—

1. Lala Dunichand, piece-goods merchant, Bazaz Hatta, Lahore.
2. Lala Vaid Raj Sardarilal, Managing Director, Ayurvedic and Pharmaceutical Company, Ltd., Lahore.
3. Sardar Wadhowa Singh, dealer in perfumes and gems, Lahore.
4. Lala Amirchand, Proprietor, Swadeshi Stores, Anarkali, Lahore.
5. Lala Jagannath, Secretary, Arya Samaj, Wachhowali, Lahore.
6. Lala Hisalal Kapur of the "Punjab Samachar", Lahore.
7. Lala Kaluram Kohli, Proprietor, Simla Hindu Hotel, Lahore.
8. Lala Diwanchand, Proprietor, West End House, Lahore, (Arrested at his shop at Amritsar.)
9. Lala Mohanlal Saraf, Banker, Suha Bazar, Lahore.
10. Lala Kishenchand, carpet merchant, Lahore.
11. Lala Saligram, Proprietor, Aror Bans Press, Lahore.
12. Lala Rajaram, Jeweller, Bazaz, Hatta, Lahore.
13. Lala Daulatram, goldsmith, Gumti Bazar, Lahore.
14. Lala Mistri Karimbaksh, Gas Contractor, Gumti Bazar, Lahore.
15. Pandit Amarnath Sharma, Estate Agent, Jauri Mauri, Lahore.
16. Lala Chunilal, shop-keeper, Moti Bazar, Lahore.
17. Sirdar Mohan Singh, hardware merchant, Dabbi Bazar, Lahore.
18. Lala Hemraj, banker and landed proprietor, Shahdara.
19. Mian Sirdar Mohammad *alias* Saradara Munshi, Shahdara.
20. Mian Siraj Din, Munshi, Shahdara.
21. Mian Nardin *alias* Madha, Mochi Gate, Lahore.
22. Mian Zahur Din, son of Nurdin, house proprietor, Rang Mahal Bazar, Lahore.
23. Lala Jagannath, cloth merchant, Bazaz Hatta, Lahore.
24. Lala Desraj, stamp-vendor and deed-writer, Bazaz Hatta, Lahore.
25. Lala Mulk Raj, shop-keeper and Chaudhri of Gumti Bazar, Lahore.
26. Badshah, Bhusawala, Bhati Gate, Lahore
27. Malha Khan *alias* Malha, *Halwai*, Delhi Gate, Lahore.
28. Mian Shadi Khan, Kakezai, Mohalal Kalal, Lahore.
29. Mian Ibrahim Khan, cloth merchant, Lohari Mandi, Lahore.
30. Pandit Jairam Das Khatri, Kucha Khaghzian, Machhi Hatta, Lahore.
31. Lala Jairam Das Khatri, Kuch Khaghzian, Machhi Matta, Lahore.
32. Pandit Hukumal, son of Pandit Thakurdas, Wachhowali, Lahore.
33. Lala Beliram of the firm of Ganeshdas Shankerdas, Bazaz Matta, Lahore.
34. Mian Rajilin, umbrella maker, Dabbi Bazaar, Lahore.
35. Mian Muhammad Hassan, son of Shadi Khan Kakezai, Mohalla Kalal, Lahore.
36. Mian Jalal Din, son of Azi Din, shop-keeper, Akbari Mandi, Lahore.
37. Swami Sevananda, physician-in-charge of the Ramkrishna Charitable Dispensary, Sutar Mandi, Lahore.
38. Lala Ganeshdas, Merchant, Bazaz Hatta, Lahore; and
39. Tarachand, barber, Wachhowali, Lahore.

XIII.—Will the Government be pleased to state if Dr. Kedar Nath of Amritsar, a retired Civil Surgeon, aged 60 years, who had been invalided in 1909 on account of heart troubles, was arrested and handcuffed and marched through the streets with 62 other prisoners and marched to the jail, and kept in confinement for a fortnight with two other prisoners, in a cell which was meant for one person only and then released without trial? If so, for what offence.

XXIV. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) If it is a fact that Martial Law notices were posted at the houses and shops of a number of people at Lahore with directions that the occupants must guard the posters, and that if they were damaged, torn or disfigured, the occupants would be severly punished under Martial Law?

(b) Is it a fact that mostly the people who had taken part in public movements or had any interest in any of the persons arrested were selected for this form of harrassment?

POSTING MARTIAL LAW NOTICES.

XXV. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that even after the arrest of the persons at whose houses the Martial Law Notices were posted at Lahore Martial Law Authorities continued to post such notices at their houses, making the members of their families responsible for duly exhibiting and protecting them, thus forcing them to keep anxious and continuous personal watch over the said posters?

XXVI. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of persons punished for tempering with the Martial Law posters giving in each case the name, age, percentage, etc., of the said persons and the punishment inflicted upon them?

XXVII. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that (a) the name of the Sanatan Dharma College Hostel, Lahore, was not included in the first published list of places at which Martial Law notices were to be exhibited?

(b) That notwithstanding this some posters were put upon the boundry wall of the hostel without intimation to the College authorities or the inmates of the hostel;

(c) That one of the posters was torn by some unknown person whose identity has not yet been discovered and on this all the students in the hostel were called by the Martial Law authorities and were marched in the sun carrying their bedding on their shoulders to the Fort, a distance of nearly three miles, and interned there in a body;

(d) That the students were not released until the Principal and the President of the Committee of the College gave an undertaking on the following day to the authorities to be personally responsible for the proper exhibition and safety of the notices

DAYALSINGH COLLEGE INCIDENT.

XXVIII. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that (a) one morning during the Martial Law period, the Principal of the Dayalsingh College, Lahore, was served with an order of the Administrator of Martial Law, Commanding Lahore Civil Area, to the effect that it had been reported to him that a certain objectionable poster had been found put up on the outer wall of the College premises and had been removed by the police and brought to his notice, and that if the College authorities did not find the writer and report him before 12 noon the same day, drastic measures would be taken against all concerned with the College;

(b) On this the trustees (Raja Narindra Nath, M.A., once Commissioner of Lahore, Rai Bahadur Sundardas Suri, M.A., and Lala Shiva Dayal, M.A., retired Inspectors of Schools, and Lala Kunwar Sain, M.A., Barrister-at-law and Principal, Law College), and the staff made a careful inquiry and came to the conclusion that none of the students of the College was the writer of the notice;

(c) That meanwhile Col. Frank Johnson, the Martial Law Administrator, arrived there in person and it was pointed out to him that there were no signs on the walls at all to indicate that the poster in question had been nailed or posted there. But he replied, pointing his finger to a certain spot on the wall, that he decided that it had been posted at that spot;

(d) That the next day the Principal was sent for at the Martial Law Headquarters and was informed that he must pay a fine of Rs. 250 or in default undergo three months' imprisonment and then he was taken in a motor car to the College with two soldiers, with fixed bayonets, and was released on payment of the fine to the latter;

(e) That from that time onwards the students began to keep careful secret watch all round the extensive College and Hostel premises day and night in batches and kept a regular diary;

(f) That after a few weeks' continuous watch and ward, the batch of students on guard at the time caught hold of a person red-handed trying to put up on the College wall a spurious poster and were about to take him before the Martial authorities when several other persons arrived on the scene and rescued the offender, saying that they belonged to the Police and would themselves take him before the Martial Law Officers;

(g) That on this incident being brought to the notice of the Martial Law authorities by the Principal the fine which had been previously imposed on him was remitted?

Will the Government be pleased to give the name and other particulars of the offender, and state what action, if any, has been taken against him?

STUDENTS AND MILITARY ROLL CALL.

XXIX. Will the Government be pleased to state—

If it is a fact that all the students of the D.A.V., the Dayalsingh and the Medical Colleges at Lahore were required to attend roll calls before Military officers when they were made to stand in the sun, guarded by the Military with fixed bayonets and that this proceeding was continued for three weeks, immediately preceding the University examinations?

(b) Is it also a fact that in the case of the King Edward Medical College, the total distance which the students were made to traverse on foot in the summer heat for attending the roll call, amounted to not less than 16 miles a day?

(c) Is it a fact that some students actually fainted while going to, attending or returning from such roll-call parades and that thereupon a nearer place was fixed for taking the roll-call?

XXX. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Principal of certain colleges in Lahore were coerced by the Martial Law Administrator to inflict very severe punishments on a certain percentage of their students without regard to any evidence of their guilt? If so, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table all the orders issued by the Martial law administrator and all the correspondence relating to this matter between him and the principals of the said colleges?

COMMANDEERING OF VEHICLES.

XXXI. Will the Government be pleased to state how many motor-cars, cycles, carriages, bicycles, electric fans, lamps, and telephones, were commandeered from the inhabitants of Lahore and what was the military necessity justifying such a course?

XXXII. Is it a fact that most of the Europeans whose motor cars had been commandeered were supplied by the military authorities with conveyances commandeered from the Indian gentlemen?

XXXIII. (a) Will th Government be pleased to give the names and address of all the residents and institutions from whose

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DEMAND FOR LORD CHELMSFORD'S RECALL.

REVIEW OF HIS ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD.

"It is high time," says the writer of a special article in the "Hindu," "that all sentimental considerations should be laid aside. Public meetings and conferences should be convened in important centres; and a final verdict on the administration of Lord Chelmsford should be unequivocally pronounced, calling upon the Sovereign and the Premier to recall the Viceroy, and appoint one who would sympathetically govern the people, and carry out the new scheme of reforms with sympathy and insight." And he thus reviews his Excellency's administrative record:—

The Ganjam District Association has recently passed a resolution that Lord Chelmsford should be recalled on the ground that his Lordship has forfeited all public confidence. A similar resolution was passed in a public meeting at Calcutta presided by Mr. C. R. Das. Attempts were made in public meetings held in Delhi and Madras to have similar resolutions passed; and they proved abortive, while in the meeting in the latter city the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Aiyar, assured the proposer of the resolution that it was premature, and that after the publication of the report of the Punjab enquiry such resolutions might be passed contingent on the findings of the commission. It is worth while to examine whether there is sufficient material at present to have recourse to such a drastic step irrespective of all sentimental considerations. If the administration by the Imperial Agent or the august representative of our beloved Emperor elicits the strong condemnation of the people highest considerations of loyalty to the Throne would necessitate the passing of such resolutions imploring the Crown to depute a suitable representative who would govern the people with sympathy and insight and cement the British connection with acts of broad-minded statesmanship.

It would rather be an unprecedented step to take for the leaders of the Indian people; and it has not been till now ever since the Crown assumed charge of the Indian trust. While Modern India may be said to date from the time of Lord Ripon who started India on the road of local self-government, organised political agitation of the National Congress began in 1985 during Dufferin's Viceroyalty, and his successor regarded it as His Majesty's Opposition and recognised its constitutionality; and leaving aside the colourless regime of Lord Elgin, the country groaned under the reactionary vigour of Lord Curzon—out of such travail, Indian nationalism sprang up.

No one then thought of troubling the Crown with any request of recall as the Viceroyalty of Curzon was drawing to an end after the extension. Even during the time of Lord Minto who, with repression in one hand and reform in the other, swayed their destinies, no public demand was made or thought of for the Viceroy's recall. While the people prayed for the extension of the period of Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty it is very significant of the spirit of the times that public demands should be made for the recall of the present Viceroy, especially as his term would expire by April, 1921. Though his Lordship was appointed in January, 1916, the charge was assumed in April, 1916. A calm and dispassionate review of his Lordship's performances is needed to justify a public demand for his recall.

"NO INDIVIDUALITY OR SELF-ASSERTIVENESS."

To begin with, it was a national misfortune that a second-rate or third-rate politician with mediocre attainments should have been sent from England as Viceroy during the stirring period of the war in 1916. It is no high qualification to have been a governor in self-governing colonies like New South Wales or Queensland. It cannot be said even by the warmest advocate or the stoutest champion of Lord Chelmsford's Viceroyalty that the present Viceroy is a masterful personality or resourceful statesman or has any genius for administration. It is a deplorable fact that the Viceroy is not overflowing with self-assertiveness; and his Lordship has a fatal weakness for agreeing with his Home Secretaries and Local Governments. Though an exhuberant display of self-assertion is not desirable, the Viceroy is expected to exhibit, while discharging his onerous duties, a certain amount of individuality or self-assertiveness. When Sir Reginald Craddock was the Home Secretary, his Lordship agreed with him in issuing a circular to all local Governments for suppressing all Home Rule agitation. Even though pressed to publish the notorious circular, the Viceroy refused to do so. His Lordship then agreed with the Government of Lord Pentland about the necessity of interning Mrs. Besant and her two lieutenants. Again when Mr. Montagu became the Secretary of State, and wanted to have them released, the Viceroy agreed with him also to set them free. His Lordship agreed with Mr. Montagu in signing the Joint Report suggesting a scheme of reforms. After the departure of the Secretary of State when criticisms of the local Governments and public bodies were received, the Viceroy had no objection to whittle down the scheme under the advice or influence of his masterful Finance Secretary, Sir James Meston and Home Secretary, Sir William Vincent.

In the Viceroy's Minute to the Despatch of the Government of India dated 5th March, 1919, his Lordship says: "In 1916 my government forwarded a despatch to the Secretary of State framing our announcement of policy and the first steps to be taken in pursuance of the policy mentioned. The despatch was subjected to criticism,—criticism which accept as sound,—that it failed to fix the enlarged councils with responsibility. A mere increase in numbers, it was said, did not train Indians in self-government. It did not advance this object unless the Councils were at the same time fixed with some definite powers and with real responsibility for their actions." This quotation throws a flood of light on the mentality of the Viceroy. The despatch that is referred to by the Viceroy was the one sent in 1916 to Mr. Chamberlain, then the Secretary of State, when the Memorandum of the Nineteen was hurriedly prepared by the elected members of the Imperial Council and given to the Viceroy to be forwarded along with the Government of India's Despatch. Even Mr. Chamberlain, or "Mr. Know-nothing Chamberlain" as he was christened in "New India," considered that Lord Chelmsford's Despatch was not liberal enough to suit the times, and was corresponding with the Viceroy when Mr. Montagu succeeded him.

"VICEREGAL WHITTLING."

Thus we find that the same Viceroy has sent three different despatches about constitutional reforms in 1916, 1918 and 1919; the first was illiberal and has not been disclosed to the public; the liberal environment of Mr. Montagu induced the Viceroy to sign the Joint Report. The choking atmosphere of civilian bureaucracy was the cause of the Viceregal whittling down in the next year. Though Sir James Meston swore by heavens before the Joint Committee that there was no whittling down the opinion of Sir Sankaran Nair in his dissenting minute is the correct estimate of the Viceregal tumble-down. "My colleagues have . . . proposed various modifications which would make the Reforms Report inconsistent with the announcement of the 20th August, and utterly inadequate to meet the needs of the situation." He also refers to the cumulative effect of the retrograde proposals which would place the Indian Minister in subordination to the Executive Council. There are some amiable persons who have no fixed opinions of their own, and are ready to record their vote in favour of the last speaker in a debate. It is to be feared that the present Viceroy is one of such amiable politicians who could not be charged with perverse obstinacy, and who readily succumb to the influence of the prevailing environment. The Viceroy who had previously warned against "catastrophic changes," was the same Viceroy who signed the Report for introducing responsible government in the country.

Even in other matters than constitutional reform, the Viceroy's administration has been a failure. When a Press Deputation of leading Indian journalists pressed the Viceroy to have the obnoxious Press Act repealed or amended, the Viceroy would not budge an inch, and his subsequent ruthless enforcement of the odious Act in all its rigour whereby all independent Indian papers of even long-standing and established reputation, were brought under magisterial sway, is in consonance with his bureaucratic surroundings. It was a sickening sight to see printers and publishers of respectable journals treated on a par with habitual criminals bound to be of good behaviour, and to keep the peace. The Viceroy is primarily responsible for the enforcement of such a policy. When all healthy criticism is thus smothered or suppressed, discontent will be driven under ground, and his Lordship thus leaves a rich legacy to his successors.

"SERIOUS INDELIBLE BLOT."

There is further no personal liberty guaranteed under his Lordship's regime. Though the Defence of India Act was passed before his arrival in the previous year, the Government have utilised the Indian D. O. R. A. as a handy weapon for political purposes, and have grossly abused the Act for purposes not intended or dreamt of by the proposers or framers of that war measure. It might be pleaded in extenuation of its misuse that the exigencies of the war situation had necessitated it. Instead of dealing with the King's enemies and their associates and formenters of open rebellion, it was utilised for sending "political suspects" (the C. I. D. synonym for public workers) to solitary cells, and interning and imprisoning them for indefinite periods without affording opportunities for public judicial trials. The enforcement of the provisions of the Defence of India Act by twisting its words to suit political exigencies, is a serious indelible blot on the administration.

The Viceroy's persistent disregard for public opinion,—Indian public opinion, not the opinions of a few Anglo-foreign journalists,—is a deplorable feature of the administration. To take a specific instance, the continued internment of Mahamed Ali and Shaukut Ali in utter defiance of Moslem public opinion, has besmirched his administration. The reasons that were assigned by Government for restraining their liberties from time to time are farcical and unworthy of the best traditions of British statesmanship. Reliance was placed on letters which have been denounced as forgeries and the internees were alleged to be plotting with the King's enemies, the Sultan of the Turks and the Amir of the Afghans. Though a public trial was courted by the internees; and till now no opportunities have been afforded to them for proving their innocence; it is all subversive of the fundamental rights of British citizenship, though recently a pecuniary sop was thrown out to them. Of what avail is a money grant when one's liberty is taken away, and fair name blackened?

The cup of suffering was fillled to the brim by O'Dwyerian orgies of Martial Law excesses. Sir Michael O'Dwyer has added two more capital offences to the Indian Penal Code; viz., (1) constitutional agitation and (2) passive resistance. The Viceroy was privy to it. There is no necessity for waiting for the publication of the report of the Public Commission that has not yet been nominated. There is sufficient material available from the judgments of the Martial Law Tribunals for pronouncing an opinion on the Viceregal part in the O'Dwyerian excesses.

MARTIAL LAW REGIME.

(Continued from page 11.)

premises electric fans, lights, and phones were removed?

(b) Have the fans, lights, telephones, so commandeered been in all cases returned to their respective owners since the withdrawal of Martial Law? If not, why?

XXXIV. Will the Government bt pleased to state if it is a fact that electricians and lamps were removed by the Martial Law authorities from places of worship like the temples of the Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj, thus hurting the feelings of and causing discomfort to the worshippers? And is it a fact that in spite of representation having been made both to military and civil authorities these fans and lamps have not yet been returned?

XXXV. Is the Government aware that in some cases tried by Martial Law officers, especially towards the close of the Martial Law period, the accused were convicted without the whole of the defence evidence being heard, even though witnesses were present in Court on the ground of want of time, e.g., in the case of Lala Gurdasram and Lala Shivram, Pleaders of Hafizabad, in the District of Gujaranwalla, who were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each by Mr. Wace, I.C.S.

LYALLPUR SUMMARY COURTS.

XXXVI. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact (a) that Ramlok, son of Daulatram, aged 17 years, a student of the Government High School, Lyallpur, was arrested on the 25th April, and having been detained in Police custody for 3 weeks was released for want of evidence against him; (b) that several days after his release his father Daulatram appeared as a defence witness for one Ramditta and deposed that the police had asked Ram Dutta to turn an approver and that he had refused to do so;

(c) That on this his son Ramlok was re-arrested on the following day and put on his trial for the very same offences for which he had been arrested and released before;

(d) That the trial of Ramlok was fixed for the 9th and 10th June, but as Martial Law was going to be withdrawn at mid-night on the 9th June, the trial was accelerated to the 5th June, without any previous intimation having been given to the accused or to his father, and

(e) That the accused was tried and sentenced to one year and seven months' rigorous imprisonment for offences under Section 147, 426 and 506 Indian Penal Code by Mr. A. L. Hoyle, I.C.S., officer presiding over Summary Courts under Martial Law, without any chance being given to him to produce his defence?

XXXIV. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact—(a) that one Bhagwansingh a meat-seller of Lyallpur was arrested on the 6th June last and placed before the Martial Law Summary Court on the 7th June; (b) that on the 8th June, part of the evidence was heard, and the case was adjourned; (c) that as the Martial Law was to be withdrawn at midnight on the 9th June, the case taken up at 11 o'clock that night without any opportunity being given to his counsel to be present, the accused sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment?

CONVICTIONS WITHOUT EVIDENCE?

XXXVIII. Is the Government aware that in some cases tried by the Martial Law Commissioner constituted under Ordinance No. 1 of 1919, no record of evidence witnesses either for the prosecution or the defence has at all been made, nor judgments recorded, though heavy sentences have been awarded e.g., (a) the case of Crown versus Farzla son of Gumardin, Kakazai convicted under Section 124-A, and sentenced to transportation for life by the Commission presided over by Lt.-Col. Irvine, on the 26th of April, 1919, and (b) trials No. 20 and 21 of Hansraj and Hariram of Amritsar, before the Commission presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Leslie Jones, I.C.S., Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, convicting the aforesaid persons to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each under Section 412 I. P. C.?

XXXIX. Is the Government aware that in several cases tried by the Martial Law Commissions constituted under Ordinance No. 1 of 1919; examination of outside witnesses for the defence was refused except by interrogatories; and when in pursuance of this order of the Commission interrogatories were actually put in, they were referred by the Commission to the Convening Authority who disallowed such as he did not think proper, without hearing the accused or his counsel in contravention of the provisions of Section 35 (7) of the Indian Army Act?

XL. Is the Government aware that in several instances the Convening Authority refused to issue interrogatories for examination of defence witnesses unless money was deposited by the accused to defray the expenses thereof?

GUJRANWALLA LEADERS' CASE.

XLI. (a) Is the Government aware that in the trial known as the Gujranwalla Leaders' case, held before the Commission presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Broadway, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Lahore, one of the accused Jagannath who wanted to establish an alibi by production of State records and other evidence from Kathiawar, was ordered to deposit Rs. 250 before the interrogatories could be issued?

(b) Is the Government also aware that though Jagannath did deposit the above sum and interrogatories were actually issued, the learned Commissioners delivered judgment convicting Jagannath and sentencing him to transportation for life and forfeture of property without waiting for the return of the interrogatories, in spite of the written and oral protests of his Counsel?

XLII. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that in the case known as the Lahore Conspiracy case (King-Emperor vs. Harkishenlal, etc.,) tried by the Commission presided over by the Hon. Mr. Justice Leslie Jones, I.C.S., though the Public Prosecutor was present throughout the trial to conduct the case on behalf of the Crown, the cross-examination of the defence witnesses was conducted by the Commissioners themselves and the Public Prosecutor put only half a dozen questions to 2 out of more than 600 witnesses examined for the defence, thus depriving the defence of the right of re-examination?

XLIII. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Convening Authority issued written orders which were exhibited in the Court room prohibiting the taking of Shorthand notes of proceedings before the Commission even an undertaking was offered on behalf of the accused that such notes would be used solely for the purposes of the cases and would not be published?

(b) Is it also a fact that on protest being made by defence counsel that the Convening Authority had no power to pass such an order the Commission presided over by the Hon. Justice Leslie Jones, I.C.S., expressed its inability to interfere with the order of the Convening Authority?

BAN AGAINST LAWYERS.

XLIV. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state the grounds on which the Martial Law Authorities prohibited the entry of counsel from outside the Punjab into the Martial Law area?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state if Sir Erle Richards, Senior Counsel for the Secretary of State for India, who opposed the application of Ratanchand Bugga and Choudhry for special leave to appeal to the Privy Council was right in stating that the prohibition was confined to persons coming from Bengal?

(c) Is it a fact that besides Mr. Eardley Norton, Mr. J. N. Roy, Mr. B. Chakravarti, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Langord James, Mr. C. R. Dass, Mr. B. C. Chatterji of Calcutta Bar, permission to appear before the Martial Law Commissions at Lahore was refused to the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru of the Allahabad High Court Mr. Syed Hassan Imam of the Patna High Court and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Azad of the Bombay Bar.

XLV. Is the Government aware that the Administrator of Martial Law at Lyallpur issued an order prohibiting the entry into that district of legal parctitioners who ordinarily practice in the districts in the Punjab, other than Lyallpur?

XLVI. Is the Government aware (a) that Maulvi Muharram Ali Chisti, a Vakil of the High Court at Lahore, who was unaware of the order referred to in the preceding question, appeared in the last week of May before the Sessions Judge at Lyallpur in an ordinary criminal case (No. 116 of 1919) without any objection being raised by any one to his entry In the district (b) that about a fortnight later, on the 11th June two days after the Martial Law had been withdrawn from Lyallpur and on the day on which it was to be withdrawn from Lahore, Mr. Muharram Ali Chisti was arrested by the Lahore Police and placed before Major Ferrar, one of the Martial Law officers at Lahore, on the charge of having acted in contravention of the Lyallpore Martial Law order referred to above and fined Rs. 100.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS

XLVII. Will the Government be pleased to state (a) the reason why permission to enter the Martial Law area was refused to Mr. C. F. Andrews, who had been appointed as the representative by several leading Indian papers; and (b) why later on when Mr. Andrews was coming to Lahore on his own account he was taken out of the train at Amritsar Railway Station, detained there for several hours and finally sent back out of the Province?

XLVIII. Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) If it is a fact that after the declaration of Martial Law at Lahore no Indian was allowed to travel by train either from or to Lahore, without a special permit granted to him by the Martial Law Authorities?

(b) Whether as a matter of fact such permits were granted to Indians only on the recommendation of a European or Anglo-Indian, irrespective of his position in life?

LIX. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Hon. Khan Bahadur Main Muhammad Shafi, C.I.E., at that time a member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council and president of the High Court Bar Association, Lahore, asked for a permit for his agent to enable the latter to travel to his lands in the Montgomery district, and that this application was refused?

COMPULSORY SALAMING EUROPEANS.

L. Will the Government be pleased to state if one of the orders issued by the Martial Law Authorities at various places in the Punjab, was that every Indian of whatever status in life must *salam* every European? If so, will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The areas in which such orders were issued and enforced;

(b) The number of persons arrested and punished for infringement of such orders; and

(c) the names, ages and occupations of persons who were flogged for breach of this order and the number of stripes inflicted in such case?

LI. Will the Government be pleased to state if is a fact that one Gopaldas, son of Deviditta Mal, caste Arora, of Akalgarh, who was a telegraph peon at Lyallpur during the Martial Law days was arrested for not salaming a European officer to whom he had gone to deliver a telegram and that he was given five stripes for it in jail, although he protested that he had actually salamed the officer and was willing to do again?

LII. Is it a fact that in some districts in the Punjab where Martial Law was in force, orders were issued that every Indian driving in a carriage or riding a horse must get down when he passed by a European, but further that Indians carrying open umbrellas must close and lower them when they met a European?

LIII. (a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number, names and other particulars of persons, if any, who have been arrested detained, tried and punished on the Railway Station by the Martial Law officers since the withdrawal of Martial Law from the districts in which those stations are situate?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what is the nature of the punishment inflicted in each case?

I. Will the Government be pleased to state whether there were any casualties among people who were in the houses or streets in the neighbourhood of the Jallianwalla Bagh when the firing took place there on the 13th of April? If so, will the Government be pleased to state the names, age and other particulars of the sufferers?

II. Will the Government be pleased to state if any steps were taken by the authorities and if so, when, to ascertain the names and prepare a list of all the persons killed and wounded in the Jallanwalla Bagh?

III. Is it a fact that the 13th of April was the Baisakhi festival (New Years day) on which the biggest *mela* in the province is held at Amritsar which is attended by thousands of persons from all parts of the Province? Will the Government be pleased to state if a large number of such persons from outside also were present in the meeting at the Jallianwalla Bagh on that day? If so, what steps were taken and when, to trace out the casualties among them?

IV. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving the names of persons who were wounded at the Jallianwalla Bagh, who have been prosecuted and convicted or discharged, stating in cases of conviction the offence or offences with which they were charged and the punishment awarded to them?

V. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of all orders, proclamations, posters, notifications and notices issued.

(a) by the administrators of Martial Law in the Punjab in their respective areas,

(b) by civil authorities in the same areas during the operation of Martial Law,

(c) by civil authorities after the withdrawal of Martial Law notifying that certain acts by the civil population will be treated as offence, and dealt with by Military officers?

VI. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that in the lane known as Duggalan-ki-gali in the quarters known as Kanriyanwala Khuh where Miss Sherwood was assaulted, every Indian, irrespective of age or position in life; wishing to pass through the lane, was made to crawl on his belly through the whole length of the lane and British soldiers were posted from morning to 8 p.m. to enforce the observance of this order?

(b) Whether as a consequence of the enforcement of this order, houses in the lane remained unscavenged for many days?

VII. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) If all the legal practitioners of Amritsar, nearly one hundred in number, were compulsoraly enrolled as a special constables, and irrespective of age and physical fitness, were not only made to patrol the city for nearly a month, but also required to walk several times a day to a place outside the city, to answer the roll-call?

(b) Were they allowed to attend to their professional duties during the period?

(c) Is it also a fact that those lawyers were made to fetch and carry tables, chairs, etc., for Europeans?

(d) Is it also a fact that the said lawyers were all summoned and made to stand in rows in front of the flagging stand and that two persons were actually flogged in their presence?

VIII. Will the Government pleased to state if it is a fact that the electric and water supply of the whole city of Amritsar, exclusive of the Civil Lines was cut off for four or five days about the 12th of April last?

Is it also a fact that a large number of wells in the city of Amritsar had been closed in recent years when Mr. King was Deputy Commissioner there?

XI. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) If it is a fact that several very respectable under-trial prisoners, including bankers, lawyers and doctors of Amritsar, were handcuffed in pairs and confined for several days in an open racket court in April last, at a time when it was hot during the day and cold during the night;

(b) Whether they remained so hand-cuffed continuously for all the 24 hours of the day for several days together and whether they had to eat, drink, sleep and attend to the calls of nature while so hand-cuffed in pairs;

(c) Whether the said prisoners were subsequently removed to cells in the forts and kept there so hand-cuffed? If so, what were the demensions of such cells and the number of prisoners confined in each?

X. Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a plan drawn to scale, of the town of Gujaranwala and of Gharjakh, Bhagwanpura Dhulla and other neighbouring village thereof where bombs were dropped or machine-guns were used showing.

(a) That situation of the properties to which damage was done by the mob on the 14th, April last.

(b) Houses actually occupied on the 14th and 15th April by the Europeans; and

(c) the spots where bombs were dropped, or to which machine-gun fire was directed, **indicating in each case whether it was** part of a house or other building or an **open space?**

Will the Government be pleased to state

(d) How many aeroplanes were sent from Lahore to Gujranwala on the 14th April 1919 and by whose order?

(b) How many of these aeroplanes were equipped with machine-guns or armament of other kinds?

(c) How many bombs were dropped from these aeroplanes and how many shots fired from machine or other guns?

(d) What was the total number of casualties wounded or killed due to such bombing and firing, giving the names and other particulars of the persons.

(e) Whether any bombs were thrown or shots fired from aeroplanes at any place in Gujranwala town or its neighbouring villages on any date after the 14th April? If so, how many and where?

XII. Will the Government be pleased to state the sex, ages, designations and other particulars of Europeans who were in Gujranwala town at the time of the arrival of the aeroplanes on the 14th April?

XIII. Will the Government be pleased to state the names and places if any in the Gujranwala district other than the town of Gujranwala and its neighbourhood, where any firing was resorted to by the Police or the Military? If so, will the Government state, the nature of arms and amunition used in each place and the number of casualties with names and other particulars?

LALA MELARAM'S CASE.

XIV. Will the Government be pleased to state (a) If it is a fact that on the 15th April last Col. O'Brien, Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala with a strong body of police and European soldiers and with an armoured-car marched to the house of Lala Melaram, B.A., LL.B., Pleader and arrested and handcuffed him and took him away without allowing him to dress himself or to speak to his family;

(b) Whether the party then met Mr. Labh Singh, M.A., (Cantab) Barrister-at-Law and arrested and hand-cuffed him and chained him with Lala Melaram;

(c) Whether the party then proceeded to the houses of twenty other gentlemen (Pleaders, Bankers and other respectable citizens) and arrested and hand-cuffed and chained them all together;

(d) Whether the persons so arrested and chained together were marched to the city, two and two, headed by a Hindu and a Mohamedan to ridicule Hindu and Mohamedan Unity, as was stated at the time by Col O'Brien;

(e) Whether under the order of Col. O'Brien two Municipal Commissioners walked in front of the procession thus formed and pointed to the aeroplanes hovering overhead kept on shouting to the people to make way for the prisoners on pain of being bombed or shot down;

(f) Whether after being thus paraded through the principal streets of the town the prisoners were taken to the Railway Station and put into an open coal truck which was guarded by a number of European soldiers with fixed bayonets and by an armoured-engine with a gun directed towards the prisoners;

(g) Whether the prisoners were not allowed to leave their places even for the purposes of attending to the calls of nature; and whether some gentlemen had to relieve themselves where they were huddled together;

(h) Whether on reaching the Lahore railway station, and before being removed to the Jail, the prisoners were kept for about ten hours along with thirty other prisoners in a room which opened by means of an iron barred unparalleled door into another room which was used as a latrine;

XV. Will the Government be pleased to state whether a number of pleaders and other respectable citizens in the town of Shekhupura in the district of Gujranwala were arrested and treated in a manner similar to that adopted at Gujranwala and were subjected to similar inconveniences and indignities when being taken to Lahore?

XVI. Will the Government be pleased to state whether almost the entire population of the town, of Shekhupura, above the age of 10 years irrespective of rank or social position was summoned by Mr. Bosworth Smith, I.C.S., Joint Deputy Commissioner and one of the Martial Law Officers, and made to sweep a large open piece of ground?

XVII. Is the Government aware that a marriage party of certain Mohamedans of village Rajgarh within the Municipal limits of Lahore, was arrested and the members thereof were convicted by Mr. E. A. Penhearow one of the Martial Law Officers of Lahore?

If so, will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) The number of persons tried and convicted;

(b) Whether the bridegroom and the Mullah (Priest) were also among the accused?

(c) The offence for which they were arrested and tried; and

(d) The sentences passed upon each person?

MUSIC BY WIRELESS.

SPEECH TWIXT EARTH AND AIR.

Peers and M.P.s, assembled in a committee room at Westminster in mail week, listened to gramophone tunes transmitted by wireless from Aperfield Court, 20 miles away.

The reproductions were very clear, as also were messages spoken from aeroplanes flying at heights of several thousand feet, and at distances of ten to twenty miles. The voice in the receiving room was at times almost overpowering.

General Seely, who was with the party, sent an invitation to two observers and their pilots to meet him at dinner. This was very promptly accepted.

The invitation was afterwards extended to all R.A.F. pilots in the air within a radius of 20 miles, and in the pause that followed the recipients of the message could be heard passing it on to their fellow-airmen.—"Daily Herald."

ALL INDIA PLAGUE STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The plague statement for the week ending 23rd August, reports that there were 864 deaths against 1,121 seizures. Provincial figures are:—Bombay Presidency and Sind 210 deaths, Madras 53, Bihar and Orissa 11, the United Provinces 14, Punjab 15, Burma 40, the Central Provinces 58, Mysore 183, Hyderabad State 71. It is stated there is an appreciable rise in the number of deaths over the figures recorded in the previous week, but in corresponding weeks of 1918 and 1917 the figures were 1,287 and 4,974. Deaths were reported from three districts in the United Provinces and one district in Patiala State.

NOMINATIONS TO INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

PROVISIONAL RULES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

A press communiqué states:—

The press communiqué dated the 11th June, 1919, explained the scope of the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915, and the general position as regards the recruitment for the Indian Civil Service of candidates, whether Europeans or Indians, who have served in His Majesty's Navy, Army or Air Forces. The Government of India have now obtained the approval of the Secretary of State to the nomination to the service during 1919 of 32 candidates who are natives of India and Burma. In the case of these candidates, service in His Majesty's Forces is not an indispensable qualification. The rules governing their appointment are reproduced below:—

The Secretary of State for India in Council, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon him by section 1 of the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915, hereby makes with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, the following provisional rules for the appointment, during the year 1919, to the Indian Civil Service, otherwise than by the annual open competition (which will still continue to be held). Of the natives of India and Burma it will rest with the Government of India to determine whether the candidates are qualified in respect of nationality, age, character and education, as defined in the following regulations:—

(1) (a) Every candidate must be either a British subject or a ruler, or subject of any State in India in respect of whom the Governor-General in Council has made a declaration under section 96 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1915, as amended by section 3 of the Government of India Amendment Act, 1916, if the candidate being a British subject or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's Dominion and allegiance, the father must at the time of the candidate's birth have been a British subject, or the subject of a state in India and still be or have continued to be until his death a British subject, or a subject of such state. (2) Every candidate must have been on or after the 2nd August, 1894, and on or before the 1st August, 1898. (3) Every candidate must be of good moral character and sound physique. (4) Every candidate must produce satisfactory evidence that he possesses a degree in arts or science of an Indian or British University. (5) Any person who possesses the qualifications prescribed in the foregoing rules is eligible to apply for nomination whether he be already in Government service or not. (6) Every candidate being a British subject must submit to the Local Government of the Province, in which he resides, an application in the form annexed to those rules together with the fee prescribed in that form. (7) Every candidate being a ruler or subject of a state in India who is qualified under Rule 1, must submit his application through the Durbar of the State to the Local Government of the province in which he wishes to serve. (8) Candidates will be nominated by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Local Government.

SELECTED CANDIDATES.

(9) Candidates nominated by the Government of India will be accepted by the Secretary of State for India in Council as selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service subject to any further enquiries that he may find it necessary to institute and will be required to undergo a period of probation for two years at a college or University in the United Kingdom approved by the Secretary of State. Selected candidates will be entitled to free passages to and from the United Kingdom and will be paid an allowance of £200 sterling during the period of probation subject to good conduct. At the end of this period of probation they will be tested by the Civil Service Commissioners or by an authority in India specially empowered in this behalf, in Indian law and languages, and in any other subject which may be prescribed and in riding. They will not be appointed to the Indian Civil Service until they have been certified to have fulfilled these tests. (10) Any attempt on the part of a candidate to enlist support for his application through persons of influence will disqualify him for the appointment. Spontaneous recommendations from persons who are not themselves acquainted with the candidate's work at school or at the University or otherwise will be disregarded. (11) In pursuance of section 2 of the Rules in Act, 1893, the Secretary of State for India in Council certifies that on account of urgency the foregoing rules are made as provisional rules to come into operation forthwith. A candidate who is qualified under the foregoing rules and who desires to apply, should obtain the requisite form from the Chief Secretary to the Local Government, in whose jurisdiction he resides (or in the case of a candidate residing in an Indian State to the Local Government under which he wishes to serve) and submit his application to that officer as prescribed in rules (6) and (7) so as to reach him not later than the 31st October, 1919.

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

MR. WELLS ON EDUCATION.

HIS LATEST NOVEL.

The Undying Fire (a contemporary novel—by H. G. Wells, Cassell & Company, Ltd.).

Now who would have thought that Mr. Wells would go to Goethe for an introduction to his latest attempt to open the eyes of the insular Briton to the dangers of his educational system? Not that Mr. Wells borrows from Goethe, but the 'Prologue in Heaven', with which Undying Fire opens, has a close similarity to the "Prolog Himmel" in the immortal Faust, and the Satan of H. G. Wells is very much like the mephistophles of Goethe. Mephistophes, the spirit "der stets verneint" has amicable relations with his sire. Does he not say?

"I'm very glad to have it in my power
To see him now and then; he is so civil
I rather like good old governor,
Think only of his speaking to the devil!

In similar manner does the Satan of the Wellsian conception approach his sire, who tells him "I alone create"; Satan replies "But I—I ferment" "It is I" Satan argues in another place in the dialogue between him and the maker "who trouble the waters. I trouble all things. I am the spirit of life."

"But the soul?" said God. Satan raised his eyebrows by way of answer. He knew nothing of the soul.

But Mr. Wells is very much concerned about the soul—the soul of humanity, and particularly the soul of young humanity, and just as in "Joan and Peter" he makes Oswald realise that men are not bubbles carried blindly on a stream; they are rather like bubbles, that is all, they are wills and parts of a will that is neither the slave of the stream of water nor a thing indifferent to it, that is paradoxically free and bound, he has in this "contemporary novel" with its theme of educational achievement, developed a unique type in Mr. Huss, the headmaster of a public school whose fame he had gradually built up by his novel essays in pedagogy. He looked into the souls of his boys. He was above all things humar, and one day the school gets burnt down by accident, and the governors of the school want to make Mr. Huss understand, if he is to retain his position in the institution to be rebuilt that the school is essentially a modern commercial institution. It should be run as that."

And there ensues a discussion between the three governors, worldly men, and Mr. Huss, the idealist with wonderful fancies about God and about soul, which he instists upon assimulating into his education schemes. The governors are shocked when the headmaster asks them to "consider for a little and dispassionately, whether life through all its stages, upto and including man, is not rather a scheme of uneasiness imperfect satisfaction and positive miseries. . . . ."

The governors are amazed "We are busy men.Mr. Huss" answers one of them "What do we know of the world, being a scheme of imperfect satisfaction? Where does it come in What are men in reality? After all their arguments? Worms, just worms . . . . And he with the evident approval of his colleagues tells Mr. Huss what they want "A simple straightforward, commercial and technical education. That's what we are after."

"But what is the true lot of life" pursues the imaginative headmaster, and the governors give him up, as a hopeless faddist. They are not conscious of the Undying Flame, the Spirit of God in man, they are not concerned about the development of the soul, they all are interested in the rise in the rubber shares. Dr. Barrack whose patient Mr Huss is, takes a better interest in the problem of the 'lot of life' and of education, but "what is education" according to him "What is the game? That is what every youngster wants to know. Answering him is education." Dr. Barrack has a settled belief that there is no inheritance of acquired characteristics "Your essential-self, your essential heredity are on trial. Be yourself." Mr. Huss objects to this modern fatalism." You must, you say be yourself. I answer you must lose yourself in some thing altogether greater—in God."

The metaphysical Hindu mind will revel in the analytical method of Mr. Huss. His idea of self merging into a greater something is a conception very familiar in the philosophy of the Upanishads.

The end of the volume shows us Mr. Huss passing through an illness. He has been successfully operated upon, is a convalescent and is sure of being able to continue his noble work of a teacher, when a letter reaches him showing the reader what exactly it was that made Mr. Huss so successful a headmaster. "And I don't want bit to flatter you, sir,—if you will forgive me" writes an old pupil of his "and set you up in what I am writing to you. One of the loveable things about you to us is that you have always been so jolly human to us. You've always been unequal. . . . there never was a schoolmaster or a father gave himself away so freely as you do; you never put up a shame front on us and consequently everyone of us knows, that what he knows about you is the real thing in you."

And that was the great secret of Mr. Huss' success.

L. G. K.

THE ARYANISATION OF DRAVIDA.

The Carmichael Lectures delivered by Mr. D. R. Bhandarkar last year at the Calcutta University on the period of Indian History between 650—325 B. C. have been published in book form. The political and administrative history of the period is fairly well-known, and it has been popularised both by European and Bengali scholars. Mr. Bhandarkar devotes his first lecture to the completion of the "Aryan colonisation" of Southern India, which in his opinion was the most important event of the period. Though the growth of imperialism described in the other lectures has its own interest, the reader who is acquainted with the labours of other scholars will feel that the first discourse possesses greatest freshness. One may doubt whether "Aryan colonisation" is a happy phrase at the present day. South Indian writers have begun to dispute the accuracy of even the expression "Aryan culture," for was it not the joint production of several races.

Antiquarians have generally to work upon slender materials and they get into the habit of drawing large conclusions from small premises. They will tell us that Panini could not have heard of a province which he does not mention in his grammar. Surely no grammarian at the present day would agree to his geographical knowledge being estimated in that way. If the reader wishes to distinguish between proved facts and ingenious guesses, he will be well advised to accept the evidence supplied by Mr. Bhandarkar and form conclusions of his own. On certain questions Mr. Devadatta differs from Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar. The latter strenuously contends in his Wilson Philohogical lectures that classical Sanskrit must have been a spoken language in the remote past. Mr. Devadatta agrees with the European scholars who hold otherwise. Sir Ramakrishna holds that the Aryans came to Vidarbha from east of the Vindhyas; Mr. Devadatta argues that they must have crossed the range.

If one looks into the evidence, one may fail to see why these authorities should differ. A Buddhist work says that the disciples of a certain teacher in the Dekhan started on a visit to Goutama Buddha and passed through Piathan, Mahismati, Ujjayani, Gonadha and other places. This route lies across the Vindhyas. But the route followed by certain travellers in one century need not have been followed by all travellers since the beginning of history. Though Mr. Devadatta is strongly of opinion that Sanskrit could never have been spoken in northern India, he is equally anxious to make out that Pali must at one time have been the official language well understood by the common people in Southern India, though it could not have been their home language. Having gone so far, he invites Dravidian scholars to answer why the Prakrits did not supplant the languages of the south, as they replaced the original dialects of northern India and of Maharasthra.

A few Pali inscriptions have been found in Southern India, and in one of them a Chamar has the Prakrit name Kanha. Mr. Devadatta erects a heavy superstructure on this foundation. The fact is that Prakrit names are in use among aboriginal tribes in South India who till recently covered their nakedness with leaves and seldom appeared in towns. They never understood and never heard any tongue other than their Dravidian mother-tongue. They merely imitated the higher castes of the villages and adopted some of their names. Pali inscriptions are exceptional in South India, while Sanskrit inscriptions are much more numerous, and Mr. Devadatta's argument would lead us to the conclusion that Sanskrit was an official language well understood by the common people. Inscriptions generally record grants for sacred objects and were naturally composed in the languages of sacred works. Prâkrit stanzas are quoted in a Kanarese prose work of the tenth century A.D. by its Jain author.

Mr. Bhandarkar is inclined to hold that the culture of the north was introduced in the south by warriors who set up their own kingdoms and were followed by priests and tribes in their careers of conquest. The influence of priests and Pandits, and of the religions and sacred literature of the northerners is not denied by South Indian scholars. The earliest Tamil works extant testify to the magnitude of this influence at the very beginning of the Christian era, and it must have been centuries older. But the evidence of conquest and colonisation is not considered sufficient. A tribe of the name Pandu might have existed in Madhyadesa in the sixth century A.D., and Mathura, the name of the Pandya capital, must have been borrowed from Sanskrit. Such facts prove the influence of the northern literature, but that an obscure tribe marched from the Yamuna to the Tamraparna and set up a kingdom there, without leaving any trace in the intervening thousands of miles, is incredible.

Mr. Devadatta is absolutely silent on the evidence supplied by anthropology, and perhaps several reasons justify his silence. But when he speaks of colonisation, he raises ethnological questions on which Risley and Thurston are entitled to be heard. The contact with Dravidians was not without its effect on Sanskrit and the Prakrits. Scholars are busy nowadays hunting up Dravidian words in the languages of northern and western India. They may sometimes alight upon mare's nests. All English words are not found in the English classics, and one fails to see why all Sanskrit words should have been used by the standard writers. The Bengali word *khoka* may not be derived from any Sanskrit word which means a boy. But a similar word means a small fellow in Konkani, and it may be the Sanskrit *Kshullaka*, just as the Deshi *gudda* mentioned by Hemachandra is *Kshudra*. Oraon may have borrowed from Bengali and not *vice versa*. Hemachandra's warning that a word not used by the poets may yet be Sanskrit is apt to be overlooked nowadays.

THE "SANJ VARTMAN" PATETI NUMBER.

A most acceptable gift on the occasion of the Parsi New Year's Day, which this year comes off on the 11th instant, is the bulky special number which our enterprising evening contemporary, the "Sanj Vartman," presents every year to its wide circle of Parsi and non-Parsi readers. This year's number in no way falls behind its predecessors in point of either the quality and quantity of intellectual fare provided or the illustrations with which it is embellished. The place of honour, after the editorial "Greetings" to the readers, is given to Mr. Gandhi's article on "Satyagraha" in Gujrati, which is followed by another on "Swadeshi" from the same pen. Among the English contributors are Sir Abbas Ali Baig, who writes on "The future of India," Mr. Otto Rothfield on "The Decay of Craftsmanship", Sir F. C. O. Beaman on "Peace and War," Mr. J. A. Dalal on "The Indian Currency," Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy on "The Parsis and their future," Mr. J. J. Vimadalal on "Parsees and European Dress," Mr. M. B. Pithawala on "A Zoroastrian Renaissance," Mr. L. R. Tairsee on "Frenzied Finance" (which is reproduced elsewhere in this journal), Dr. P. N. Daruwala on "Indian Constitutional Reforms—their latest phases," Mr. F. J. Gould on "India and British Labour," and Principal Vaswani on "Higher Hinduism." Mr. Rothfield's article on the decay of craftsmanship in this country is well worth perusal. His views, however, on the part the Swadeshi movement is playing in the revival of the ancient arts and crafts, will provoke criticism, as being not wholly fair, though there is some justification for the writer's complaint that the aesthetic side of the movement is in danger of being lost sight of by the advocates of Swadeshism. Mr. Rothfield writes:—

"All the talk, I am afraid, of "Swadeshi" and encouraging home industries does little she?"

"No," said the boy: "she's our dog!"

good to these humble artists, these moribund craftsmen, of old India. The very fact of the existence of a political purpose in the talk is in India, as in all other countries, fatal to the movement, regarded from the artistic, and industrial side. The touch of the professional politician, the taint of selfish motives, has in all times been sufficient to kill any movement that should depend on good taste, on purity of purpose and on artistic feelings. You canot look for ideals when your eyes are blinded by the glaring light of self—seeking. And apart from this, "swadeshi" too much concentrates upon the cheapest and easiest of crafts, on the production by laborious household labour—too often thrust upon the already over-burdened women of the country, as spinning is now being thrust upon women already burdened with child-bearing and nursing and cooking and housekeeping—of cheap goods, like cotton cloth, which can after all be as well or better produced, to the economic advantage of all concerned, by the powerloom. What is needed is that the movement should be led and conducted, not by dry and ascetic "reformers" only, with their gaze fixed upon dull and unreal political economies, but by men, with a fiery enthusiasm, burning in the cause of fine art and noble workmanship, informed by good taste and some artistic training. The leaders should be men who can distinguish good work from bad and who should be inspired with a love for the art work of their country in the past. They should have no asceticisms and no austerities. They should recognize that luxury is on the contrary necessary and the proof mark of an advancing culture; but they should see that the luxuries are those consonant with the glories of the country and the artistic traditions of the past. They should guide their countrymen and countrywomen to the right choice of fabrics and furniture, to the beautifying of their houses in an Indian style, to the rejection of all that is imitative or machine made and the selection of the loving workmanship of country craftsmen."

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy in his lengthy article on "The Parsis and their future" has some pertinent remarks to make on the latter day degeneracy of his community which deserve to be seriously pondered over by all Parsis. He writes:—

"We have fallen off from our old high standard, and have fallen into the common error of imitating the ways of the European without discrimination. With Western education Western ideas have permeated our society. The modern Parsi has become too englished in his manners and his ways of life. With all with he has become more or less of a sybarite, fond of pleasure and sport, of high living and jaunty style. He is the patron of clubs, gymkhanas, theatres, bandstands and other pleasure resorts. He has developed a passion for bridge-playing, for horse-racing and all-manner of speculation. He has become a staunch votary of the Stock-exchange whether he owns any capital or not. With some honourable exceptions, his daily life is flood in a round of pleasures, unhampered by cares and worries, by hard study and mental culture by serious thought and earnest pursuits. As a result he is losing his former influence in Indian society. He is insidiously sliding to a back seat in politics. Commercially and industrially too,—and this is a very serious matter—the Parsis are losing ground."

A number of other Parsi writers, both in Gujrati and English, have noticed the same falling off in enterprise and bewailed the useless and indiscriminate imitation by Parsis of many of European manners, dress and habits. The proprietors of the "Sanj Vartman" deserve congratulations on their enterprise in the publication of this special number.

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"THE MAHABHARAT."

The Bhandarkar Oriental Institute, Poona, is undertaking a very ambitious, but withal a necessary and highly patriotic task, viz., that of publishing a new and critical edition of the great Hindu epic the Mahabharat, which in point of importance as a monument of literature ranks amongst the greatest works of all ages and climes and has left its impress on Hindu—or rather Indian—life and thought as no other ancient work, including the Vedas, has done. As the late Mr. R. C. Dutt wrote: "No work in Europe, not Homer in Greece or Virgil in Italy, not Shakespeare nor Milton in English-speaking lands, is the national property of the nations to the same extent as the epics of India are of the Hindus. No single work except the Bible has such influence in affording moral instructions in Christian lands, as the Mahabharat and the Ramayana in India, ... the cherished heritage of the Hindus for three thousand years." A number of more or less complete editions of the Mahabharat have been issued in India ere this, but so far no edition approaching the European standard of textual accuracy and criticism has been published. The latest and the most valuable of the existing editions is the Kumbhakonum edition published in 1906-10, but it is based mainly on Southern India manuscripts and does not take into account variations of the text to be found in the older editions. The Poona Institute under the guidance of Sir Ramakrishna Bhandarkar proposes to undertake the task of issuing a new and critical edition, which is expected to cover about 10,000 pages quarto, containing the text of the Mahabharat with the Harivamsa, giving all the important variant readings, together with critical and introductory matter and the Indexes. The magnitude of the undertaking will be further evident from the fact that the work is expected to extend over a period of about fifteen years, the total cost of the work being estimated at nearly three lakhs of rupees. We are glad to learn that Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Aundh, has generously come forward with an offer to bear one half of the monthly expenditure till the work is completed. The Chief's highly praiseworthy and patriotic example deserves to be followed by his brother Hindu Chiefs and other enlightened members of the Hindu community. The work undertaken is of a truly national character and when completed will redound to the lasting credit of Indian scholarship. The Mahabharat is the only great Sanskrit work which Occidental scholarship has so far failed to tackle as a whole, no doubt because of its extraordinary voluminousness. The group of scholars and young enthusiasts whom Dr. Bhandarkar has gathered round him now proposes to undertake this task, with the help, of course, of pandits and savants, oriental occidental, who may evince interest in the enterprise. We congratulate the Institute and wish it every success in its laudable task.

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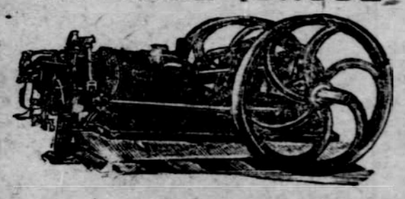

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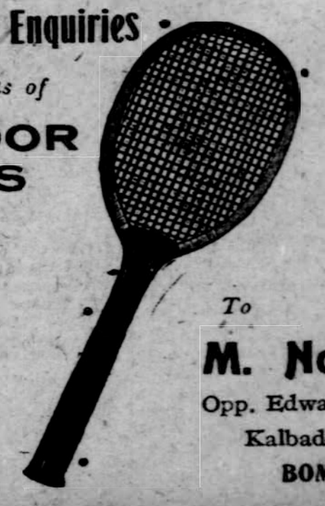

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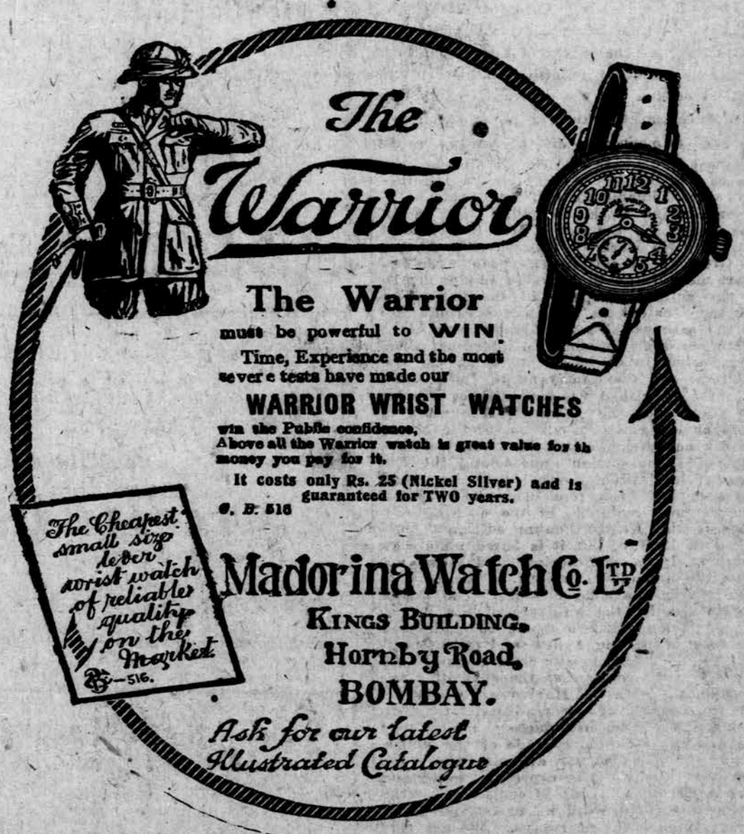
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